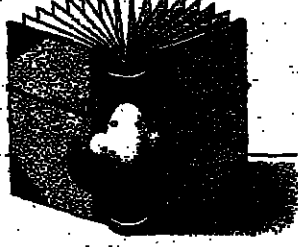


## THE TIMES Tomorrow

**Changing China**  
David Bonavia reports on the struggle for reform in China.

**Shelf-life**  
Russell Davies on how to give your bookshelf an acceptable face.



**Peace in our time**  
A Special Report on the Nato Alliance, 35 years on.

**When in Rome**  
Brian Glanville on Roma, the Italian champions Liverpool must beat to win Wednesday's European Cup Final in Rome.

## Scargill pushed over at picket

Mr Arthur Scargill was involved in a picket line skirmish at a British Steel Corporation coke plant. He was pushed to the ground as demonstrators and police clashed outside the works at Orgreave, South Yorkshire. Mr Scargill, who was not hurt, blamed the police for provoking the incident. *Back page*

## Violence mars Egyptian poll

More violence and opposition allegations of intimidation and vote-rigging marred the general election in Egypt. A woman opposition candidate was reported to have been shot dead. *Page 4*

## Guerrilla offer



Señor José Napoleón Duarte, President-elect of El Salvador, who has been offered negotiations on ending the civil war by left-wing guerrillas. *Page 4*

## Red enterprise

There are peasants in China who buy tractors and hire them out, privately. Others rent out their land and concentrate on handicrafts. It is all permissible now. *Page 6*

## Bomb victim dies

Mrs Barbara Harrold, of Ighite, Kent, who was badly injured by an exploding parcel bomb, has died without regaining consciousness. *Page 3*

## Unpopular

Britain is the country all other EEC members love to hate, according to a poll taken for the European Parliament. Most friendly to the British are the Irish. *Page 6*

## Lloyd chosen

Andy Lloyd, the Warwickshire batsman and a new comer to international cricket, has been included in the England squad for the one-day series against West Indies. *Page 13*

## Sailing first

Cathy Foster became the first woman to be selected for Britain's Olympic yachting team when she won the 470 class trial race at Weymouth. *Page 13*

**Leader page, 11**  
Letters: On arms sales, from Mr R. H. Purvis, and Mr D. L. Giles; North London Polytechnic, from Lord Annan; Poland, from Lady Cox.

**Leading articles:** Cabinet Government; El Salvador; May Bank Holiday.

**Features, pages 8-10**  
The Channel and European unity; why Americans see Reagan differently; the problems of being a Scottish author; steady homes without the gimmicks; Spectrum; Quintin Crisp extols life in New York.

**Monday page: treasure hunting**

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## US ready to send tanker aircraft to Saudis

By Our Foreign Staff

In an attempt to increase the ability of the Saudi Air Force to protect the Gulf shipping lanes from Iranian attack, the United States is considering the supply of KC135 tanker aircraft to Saudi Arabia. The tankers would be used to refuel the F15 fighters supplied to the Saudis during the Carter Administration.

According to official sources in Washington, details of the deal have still to be worked out. The Saudis have offered to buy or lease the tanker aircraft. However, there is resistance from the powerful Israeli lobby in Capitol Hill, which is opposed to the supply of any equipment which might one day be used against Israel. For this reason a renewed Saudi request for bomb racks for the F15s is again likely to be rejected.

The Pentagon has sent its senior Middle East expert, Major-General Edward Tixier, to Saudi Arabia with instructions to coordinate and expedite the supply of American military equipment.

Meanwhile, with no sign that either Iran or Iraq is prepared to cease attacks on shipping in the Gulf, Japanese shipowners announced at the weekend that they would temporarily stop sending Japanese-crewed tankers to ports on the northern Gulf coast.

The move followed a missile attack on Thursday against the Liberian-registered Chemical Venture, a 29,000-ton tanker under charter to the Japanese, and protests from the Japanese seamen's union.

Japan, which in 1983 took more than 65 per cent of its crude oil imports of 3.5 million barrels a day from the Gulf, will continue, however, to send in tankers crewed by foreign seamen.

A leading Swedish tanker operator, Salen Tanker AB, also announced yesterday that it was

recalling its tankers from the Gulf because of the dangers of the Iran-Iraq war. The company has two vessels in the area, one of which was set on fire, apparently by Iraqi missiles, on April 25.

There has so far been no similar move from British shipowners, but the National Union of Seamen reiterated its warning yesterday that it may soon tell members to keep out of the Gulf.

The union spokesman, Mr Jim Jump, said the NUS was "desperately keen" to avoid such a measure because it might involve its members defying the orders of captains or senior officers.

The union wants the Government to intervene, but has been told in a letter from Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, that British seamen are "free agents" to decline or accept work on ships going to a zone of potential risk.

There are increasing signs that the danger, and the searing insurance rates, are having a marked effect on trade in the Gulf. It was reported yesterday that the number of tankers lying idle off the ports of Fujairah and Khor Fakkan, just outside Gulf waters, has risen from its normal total of about 10 to 60.

However, officials at the important Abu Dhabi oil terminal, inside the Gulf, reported that oil tanker movements there were normal. Neighbouring Dubai port also claimed normal traffic, although shipping sources there said it would take some time for attacks on vessels at the northern tip of the Gulf to affect movements at the lower end of the waterway.

Lloyd's insurance market in London has boosted the cost of war risk premiums for ships travelling to Iran's Kharg Island terminal and Bushehr port three times in the past month.

Concern in Pretoria, page 4

## Death of detente blamed on US

From Richard Owen, Moscow

With Russia in an increasingly angry, defensive and isolationist mood, a leading Kremlin spokesman officially announced the death of detente at the weekend, noting that Soviet-American relations had sunk to "their lowest level for the entire period since the Second World War".

Speaking on the television programme *Studio Nine* on Saturday, Mr Leonid Zamyatin, head of the party's International

Diplomat leaves

Mr John Burnett, aged 54, head of security at the British Embassy in Moscow, was on his way back to London last night after being expelled. As he left, there were further hints by Moscow of "espionage" by British and other Western diplomats in Leningrad.

Moscow radio reported that Captain John Harvey-Samuel, the British naval attaché, and his Canadian and US opposite numbers had been detained recently for photographing defence installations.

Information Department, said the Reagan Administration was not interested in dialogue with Moscow and on many issues had no stand at all. Washington's attempt to isolate Russia economically and politically was a "political miscalculation".

Mr Zamyatin, a Kremlin hardliner whose career suffered setbacks in 1982, returned to prominence with the Korean airliner crisis of September last year, when he fiercely defended the Soviet action in public and

blamed the United States. Analysts trace the beginning of the present East-West freeze to the airliner tragedy, when Mr Reagan suggested contemptuously that Russia did not belong among the civilized nations.

Soviet officials say the Nato missile deployments shortly afterwards confirmed Moscow's worst fears about Mr Reagan. Some sources claim that President Chernenko fought a rearguard action to salvage detente when he came to power in February.

Politburo imposed a series of harsh anti-Western moves including the Olympic boycott.

Russia's new mood of aggressive isolationism also extends to China, apparently jeopardizing recent moves towards a Sino-Soviet rapprochement. Mr Zamyatin bitterly attacked Mr Reagan's recent visit to Peking, saying Mr Reagan had "taken advantage of the Chinese leadership's anti-sovietism" to reach agreement with China on common military interests in the Far East.

Mr Zamyatin castigated Mr Deng Xiaoping for opening the door to Western economic penetration of China, and said that although Peking had censored some of Mr Reagan's more anti-Soviet remarks it had failed to dissociate itself from his belligerent rhetoric.

"The Russians have curled up into a ball like a hedgehog," one western diplomat commented at the weekend, "and the spikes are pointing at China and Japan as well as America and Western Europe".

## Three Israelis die in Lebanon ambush

Three Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush in southern Lebanon yesterday (Moshe Brilliant writes from Tel Aviv).

The Army radio station said two jeeps with soldiers were attacked at 1.30am south of Kamd-al-Luz, near the ceasefire line separating Israeli and Syrian forces.

The gunmen fired a rocket-propelled grenade and automatic weapons, killing the three men outright and injuring two others, one seriously. Reinforcements were sent to search for the killers.

Israeli radio said Israeli fatalities since the invasion of Lebanon in 1982 had reached 583.

## Argentina frees daughter of Briton

From Douglas Tweedale, Buenos Aires

Miss Daisy Jane Hobson, an Anglo-Argentine woman held for a political prisoner, for nearly eight years by Argentina's former military regime, was freed by the country's civilian government last week.

Miss Hobson, aged 53, was released on bail on Thursday after a week of proceedings and sometimes confusing rulings by the two judges handling her case.

Telephoned at her family home in Buenos Aires, Miss Hobson told *The Times*: "It's fantastic. For now, I am simply enjoying the taste of freedom."

## Where great ships perish

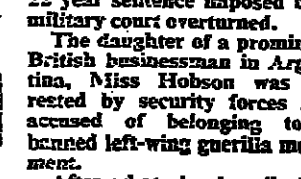
From Robert Fisk, At sea in the Gulf

They call it the ships' graveyard although the term is cruelly premature. For the great tankers that Iran and Iraq have destroyed have been towed here in terminal condition, bleeding fuel oil into the warm, muddy brown waves in the very centre of the Gulf, a series of huge jagged holes in their scaled superstructure to show how they met their end.

The Iranian Phantom jet hit the 29,000-ton Chemical Venture so accurately last Thursday that its missile plunged into the very centre of the bridge. There is a 40ft sign there saying "No smoking" in the middle of the superstructure and the rocket took out the letters "S" and "M".

## A day out in the wind, mud, and rain

Mr Arthur Scargill chatting to a picket at Orgreave coking plant, South Yorkshire, yesterday.



The coldest average temperature for three days - 13.5°C - was recorded in May, 1981. But this year's temperatures, 10.6°C on Saturday and 9°C yesterday, are lower. "It won't take much to make this the worst Spring Holiday", a London Weather Centre official said.

## Rowland threatens to close Observer

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland, owner of *The Observer*, has threatened to close the paper after yesterday's edition was lost because of a pay dispute with printworkers.

More than 30 machine managers, crucial to the paper's production, refused to work unless they were awarded a pay rise similar to other production employees. All 875,000 copies were lost, at a cost of £400,000.

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## Threat to Graham's TUC seat by left

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Mr Alistair Graham, a prominent right-winger, is in danger of losing his seat on the TUC General Council. Mr Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association and a moderate contender for the post of TUC general secretary, is the victim of a left-wing coup in his union.

An emergency meeting of the union's executive last week gave notice that it would probably nominate Mr Kevin Roddy, a supporter of the Militant Tendency, as the union's representative.

**"Coffee croissants and The Times at 6.00am. Certainly Sir"**

**HOTEL PICCADILLY**  
REALLY IS A MANSION

**The best hotel in the North of England**

**Embassy Hotels**



## College lecturers likely to reject arbitration over pay offer

By David Jobbins, of The Times Higher Educational Supplement

College lecturers are almost certain to reject arbitration even if school teachers accept it as a way out of the deadlock over pay.

Instead, they will rely on industrial action to improve the rejected offer of a rise of 4.5 per cent if, as expected, the local authority employers refuse to offer more money in new talks.

Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the main union involved, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said yesterday that, although arbitration would have to be considered if it was accepted by the school teachers lecturers had not found it helpful in the past.

The union's annual conference in Birmingham effectively endorsed rejection of the offer of 4 per cent and £330 for lecturers stuck at the top point of the lowest salary scale, which was originally recommended by their negotiators. The union is claiming a big percentage rise and automatic transfer for lecturers on the lowest grade.

It is to strike for a day if the offer is not improved and only members directly involved in examinations will be exempted. Further action is being planned for the autumn term.

Mr Dawson told the conference that in rejecting the offer lecturers had said they had enough of constant erosion of salaries and low pay offers when a rise of 16 per cent was needed to restore living standards of four years ago.

The conference also threatened national industrial action if the Labour-controlled Gwent County Council persists in its threat to dismiss more than 300 lecturers who have refused to accept extra teaching hours.

The conference also voted to

enforce its policies on promoting a "positive approach" to lesbianism and male homosexuality.

### NUT criticized for cancelling meeting

The National Union of Teachers' decision to cancel a bargaining session with county councillors was described yesterday as incomprehensible by the local authorities' chief negotiator in the pay dispute.

Mr Philip Merridale, a Hampshire councillor who is head of the management side in the statutory Burnham pay committee, said that the special session had been organized at the NUT's insistence. The withdrawal was extraordinary.

In response to pressure from Labour councillors (mainly representing London and the big cities) who want to see the teachers' pay dispute go to arbitration, Mr Merridale agreed last week to convene the management panel, where the Conservative counties have a majority.

But the NUT took exception to Mr Merridale's wish to hold the panel discussion after a bilateral meeting between teachers and the county councils on June 8.

Mr Douglas McAvoy, who is acting in the prolonged absence from the union through illness of Mr Fred Jarvis, said on Saturday that the counties were vacillating. "There is no way the NUT is going to be used as an excuse for any delay in recalling the management side."

But Mr Merridale said that it would be foolish to bring people long distances to a management panel until everything possible had been done to contribute to a fruitful discussion.



Towering achievement: The Yellow Submarine exerts a circuitous attraction for young visitors. (Photographs: Harry Kerr).

## The solid legacy of Liverpool's festival

From Alan Hamilton, Liverpool

Stand on the conning tower of the Yellow Submarine, look past the statue of John Lennon over the verdant panoramas of a quarter of a million newly planted trees, and your eye is drawn to a hideous excrement on the horizon - a huge, deserted, rotting housing estate on a hilltop in Toxteth, its very last window boarded up against vandals.

Liverpool, faced with bankruptcy, an unemployment rate of over 25 per cent and some of the most dilapidated housing in Europe, has found itself playing unlikely host to the largest open-air event in Britain, built on what only two years ago was a stinking rubbish dump.

Since it was opened by the Queen two weeks ago, more than 200,000 people have visited the Liverpool International Garden Festival. Its

promoters hope that, by the time it closes in October, a significant part of their £30m outlay will have been recovered in gate money and sponsorship.

An initially hostile city council softened its attitude, although it takes the view that it cannot scrape an already empty barrel to fund what is essentially a temporary tourist attraction, whose £3.50 entrance charge is unlikely to appeal to the poor, old and unemployed. It has however contributed nearly £600,000 to the exhibition's centrepiece, the futuristic Festival Hall, and to access road improvements, from which the city will derive permanent benefit.

The exhibition has been created and funded by the Merseyside Development Corporation, set up by Mr Michael Heseltine when he

was Secretary of State for the Environment, before his celebrated post-riot visit to the city.

Critics say that the massive task of transforming the site from a rubbish tip and a long-redundant oil tank farm created fewer than 400 temporary jobs for local people, and that the 800 service workers employed on the exhibits will be redundant again in the autumn.

Mr Leslie Young, chairman of the development corporation, rejects the criticisms.

Had the city not made a bid to stage this year's International Garden Festival, Mr Young said it would have gone to a rival, Stoke-on-Trent.

Winning the coveted international exhibition from the Bureau International des Expositions in Paris, gardening's equivalent of the International

Olympic Committee, provided the necessary impetus to have the site ready in time.

In just over two years the area was cleared and the rubbish tip capped with clay to form the methane gas generated by the rotting garbage. Beneath the garden lies the equivalent of a small North Sea gas field. The gas is being flared off to waste but there are plans to harness it for heating the site.

The site was covered with four million tonnes of imported topsoil, into which were planted 250,000 trees and more than 300,000 bulbs, plants and shrubs. Many governments - and the city of Stoke-on-Trent - have created national gardens, some of which will remain. Also to remain are a public house and a promenade along the Mersey.

Later, the plan is to turn part of the site into a private housing development, and part into a light industrial estate.

After two weeks, surprisingly few of the plants have wilted. The warm, wet climate of Merseyside is ideal for gardening.

The long-term benefits to Liverpool will be great and desperately needed. The second phase of improvement on the 865 acres of old dockland owned by the development corporation will be possibly even more striking, and certainly more lasting.

From the conning tower of the Yellow Submarine, one of the garden festival's many whimsical features, the view inland is depressing, but the vista along the river is blooming like flowers in May.

## Racism complaints monitored

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Police forces in England and Wales are keeping records of all complaints of racism against officers as part of a Home Office policy to monitor attacks on ethnic groups.

The records were started after a Home Office survey of attacks against minorities. They cover all types of crime where a racial element may be involved.

If a complaint had been made against Mr Peter Johnson, the Durham police inspector who resigned last week after speaking of "nig nags" at a Police Federation conference, it would have been recorded.

There is no specific rule in police regulations about racism; that comes under a section referring to bringing discredit on the police service.

The present number of complaints against the police on racial grounds is not available. The Home Office said yesterday. The Metropolitan Police said

that none had been recorded against them since they started keeping records at the beginning of this year.

### More cautions

More than 1,000 minor offenders, 400 of them shoplifters, have been released by the police with a caution as part of a new scheme which began in the London area two months ago.

It was introduced after an experimental scheme at a London police station with drunk and disorderly offenders. The large number of shoplifters who will not face a court appearance will be welcomed by critics who in the past have attacked prosecutions for thefts involving small sums.

Guidelines were issued by Sir Michael Havers, QC, the Attorney General, in February which allowed the police to decide if there were grounds for a caution.

The guidelines ask officers to consider among other factors the cost and the time trial might involve for a petty offence.

Offenders are required to admit their crime and sign a form before being cautioned by a senior officer. Details are kept in case there is a further offence.

A total of 1,066 people have been cautioned so far. They include 250 for offences such as drunkenness and obstruction; 100 for criminal damage; 100 for minor drug possession; and 25 incidents of fraud such as failure to pay a fare.

Other categories include urinating in public and minor instances of indecent exposure.

### Pilgrimage

Seven thousand pilgrims will go in procession today to the Anglican Merian shrine at Walsingham, Norfolk.

## Union urges D-Day TV disruption

The National Union of Journalists is urging members at the BBC to disrupt programmes in protest at Mr David Dimbleby's involvement in an outside broadcast on the D-Day landings.

Representatives from more than 60 chapels (office branches) in radio and television meet this week to decide on action.

The union's broadcasting industrial council believes that the corporation has decided to "take the NUJ on".

The council will urge the 60 delegates to hold mandatory meetings, including those which would disrupt the local, regional and national services leading up to the D-Day programme on June 6.

Mr Dimbleby's Richmond and Twickenham Times newspaper group is in dispute with the union.

## Staged rise likely for doctors and top paid

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Ministers are expected to agree to another staged pay increase for doctors and dentists and the 1,800 higher civil servants, members of the judiciary and senior officers in the Armed Forces after Parliament reconvenes next week.

Such awards are designed to damp down jealousy in the public sector where the Cabinet is to be asked to hold the pay line in spite of recommendations from independent pay review bodies. An exception is to be made for nurses who are in line for a rise of about 7 per cent.

It is understood that the Doctors and Dentists Review Body and the Top Salaries Review Body have called for increases in excess of the 3 per cent Whitehall pay factor.

The teachers, who have been offered 4.5 per cent, are in dispute and ministers will be keen to do nothing to encourage their expectations of an improvement.

The complexities of staged awards often prove difficult for outsiders to unravel.

Last year's pay package, announced by the Prime Minister on July 21, included an increase on top salaries from August 1 rather than April 1, along with payment of a further 3 per cent abatement from 1982 from last January. The increase in the pay bill for 1983-84 was estimated at 5.85 per cent.

However, the salary of Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, increased from £42,000 by 7.1 per cent to £44,500 in August, and then by

a further 6.7 per cent to £47,500 in January.

The increase in salary, between July and January, for the assorted generals, admirals, judges, under-secretaries and deputy-secretaries, ranged from 11 per cent and the highest salary, for the Lord Chief Justice, increased from £52,500 to £60,000.

Salaries for permanent secretaries and Cabinet ministers from January 1 have been set at £42,750 and £40,930. Under a staged increase policy for ministers and MPs, Cabinet ministers are to get £42,980 next January - but by then, even if top salaries are increased by only 3 per cent, their civil servants will have kept ahead in cash terms if not in terms of percentage differential.

The Government is offering MPs a £4.5m top-up contribution for the parliamentary pension scheme, according to a Bill for Westminster pensions, published last week.

The main cost, of £3m, results from a proposal that MPs should be entitled to full pension of two-thirds of the £16,106 salary after 33 years 4 months rather than 40 years, accruing at a rate of one-fifth a year rather than the present one-sixth.

The additional £1.5m has been set aside for other benefits including the possibility of full pension at 60, after 20 years' service, rather than at 62. The Bill proposes that MPs' contributions should increase from 6 per cent of salary to 9 per cent by January, 1987.

## Prayers for Abbeystead victims

Villagers at St Michael's on Wyre, Lancashire, prayed yesterday for friends killed and injured in the Abbeystead water works explosion.

The tragedy claimed another life at the weekend when the village's postmaster, Mr Frank Coupe, aged 61, died of his injuries, bringing the number killed to 10. Thirty three are still in hospital, two critically ill.

Villagers packed the church at St Michael's where the Rev Lawrence Davies, asked them to pray for the victims, their families and friends.

Many were in tears as he described how the disaster had brought the community closer together. "Everyone in church today knew someone who had been killed or injured. It was a very emotional occasion," Mr Davies said. "It was a village, family occasion."

Two pensioners injured in the explosion were still on the critical list yesterday at the Royal Lancaster Infirmary. A third victim was stable. At Withington Hospital, Manchester, the condition of three patients was described as serious but stable.

A fire and explosion at a reservoir in co Durham caused an estimated £1m of damage, the police said yesterday.

The fire at the reservoir at Mill Hill, Peterlee, is thought to have been started deliberately.

## Extradition warrant out for Maze escaper

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The first escaper from the Maze Prison to be recaptured since the week of the mass breakout last September by 38 republican prisoners was arrested on Saturday in a Dublin housing estate.

Robert Russell was detained when Special Branch officers from the republic's force, acting on information, raided a flat in the working class Ballyman area of north Dublin.

Russell, aged 25, who had been serving a 20-year jail sentence imposed in 1978 for the attempted murder of Police Supt Ernest Drew in Belfast in the same year, was taken to the city's Bridewell under section 30 of the republic's Offences Against the State Act.

Northern Ireland police said yesterday that they had issued a warrant for his arrest for escaping from custody and would be seeking his extradition from the republic.

However, a long legal battle is likely to take place before that occurs because Russell, from west Belfast, is likely to resist extradition. Appeals may be made to the High Court and the Supreme Court.

Mr Gerry Adams, Provisional Sinn Féin MP for West Belfast, said that any attempt to extradite Russell would be treacherous.

Of the 38 prisoners who escaped from the Maze, 19 were recaptured immediately or within two days of the breakout.

The National Federation of Anglers is suspending competitions in Northern Ireland after the Provisional IRA booby trap car bomb which killed two off-duty soldiers at a fishing contest.

A junior international competition between Ireland and England due to be held in Fermanagh in July has been cancelled and the federation is suspending involvement in other events because of the bomb outside the Ladeale Forum at Enniskillen 10 days ago.

Almost 400 workers at the Northern Ireland factory of the Lear Fan aircraft company are to be made redundant this week as the firm "mothballs" its operation in the province.

Continuing delays in getting certificates for the company's executive jet has forced the Nevada-based company to act to preserve the remaining finances.

The employees are expected to be laid off until next February when the aircraft, its body made from carbon fibre, is due to get final certification from the United States Federal Authority.

The British Government has invested £50m in the project, but is reluctant to commit any more cash.

The Northern Ireland Police Federation is to apply to the High Court this week for a judicial ruling on whether it has the right to spend its own funds on a £1m recreation centre for members of the RUC and their families.

The Chief Constable has said that the project is outside the federation's remit and the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland has asked for a delay.



Robert Russell: Was serving 20 years for murder attempt.

## Smiles mask the Cornish farmers' fury

By David Cross

Just a week before the European elections on June 14, loyal subjects of the Duchy of Cornwall will be joining The Prince of Wales at Wadebridge to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Royal Cornwall Show at its 70-acre site on the edge of Bodmin moor.

But welcoming smiles for the Prince, who will be honorary president of this year's agricultural show, will mask a fury rarely felt by a farming community that, with few exceptions, has returned Conservative MPs to Westminster for as long as anyone can remember.

Any at the Government's agreement to go along with the swinging EEC cuts in milk production, many farmers are threatening to abstain or vote for one of the other five candidates standing in the constituency of Cornwall and Plymouth.

The furor over EEC milk quotas, which could lead to the slaughter of 10,000 cows out of a total of 117,000 in Cornwall, has come as a

welcome bonus for Mr Jonathan Marks, aged 31, and a barrister, who is standing as Social Democratic candidate for one of the two or three seats that the Alliance could win.

The milk deal the Government obtained in Brussels was bad for Britain, particularly for small farmers such as those in Cornwall, he said during a break in campaigning last Friday. "Mrs Thatcher's intransigence over the budget has made us unpopular in Europe and Jopling [Minister of Agriculture] was sent packing," he added.

The Government's new aid package for small dairy farmers announced last Friday in an attempt to pacify the farming community would be no more than a "drop in the milk tanker".

Mr Marks is also plugging away at the need for the EEC to spend less on agriculture and more on depressed areas such as Plymouth and Cornwall.

To bring that point home, Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, sportingly drove a bus in circles around a depot in Plymouth where a £2,250,000 maintenance workshop is taking shape with the help of a £640,000 grant from Brussels.

A party of Cumbria and North Lancashire Young Conservatives are to climb England's highest mountain, Scafell Pike, today in support of their candidate for the European elections, Mrs Sheila Faith. Lord Whitelaw has agreed to see them off on the climb, at the end of which they will raise the flags of the 10 countries in the European Economic Community on the 3,206ft summit.

Mr Marks' Conservative opponent, Mr Christopher Beasley, also aged 31 and a research fellow in European studies at Sussex University, concedes that the Alliance has an outside chance of taking the seat from his predecessor, Mr David Harris, now Conservative MP for St Ives.

But he believes that two important factors will work to his advantage with the electorate. For a start, he has been campaigning since his adoption as candidate for the constituency just before Christmas (Mr Marks was selected in mid-April).

He is also "very happy and surprised" that his opponent is a member of the SDP and not a Liberal. He believes that many Cornish Liberals who have sent popular MPs such as Mr David Penhaligon to Westminster, are upset that a founder member of the Social Democrats has been chosen.

Mr Beasley, whose father Mr Peter Beasley is European MP for Bedfordshire, emphasises his European credentials. He speaks French and German and has worked as a research assistant for his father.

The Labour candidate, Mr John Cosgrove, aged 29, is campaigning on an undisguised anti-EEC ticket. "You look at Cornwall and see the things they are doing in Brussels and you cannot be anything but anti-market," he says.

Many of Cornwall's inshore fishermen who have suffered from the opening of Britain's waters to the rest of the EEC are likely to vote for him, he adds.

Of the other three candidates, Dr James Whetter, an historian and farmer who is standing as a Cornish nationalist, is likely to take any appreciable number of votes. This is his fifth election campaign. During the 1979 European election a candidate from another Cornish party secured more than 10,000 votes.

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# Cable TV network 'facing collapse' because Budget tax change delays profits

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

The Government's hopes that cable television will prove a technological breakthrough for Britain are coming under intense pressure because of the prospect of one of the 11 pilot networks collapsing over the next few months.

The franchise holders have been locked in urgent negotiations with the Treasury over the ending of capital allowances in the last Budget, which the operators say greatly increases the risks of their multi-million pound ventures.

Mr Donald Anderson, business development manager for the Ladbroke Group, which has a 75 per cent stake in the £25m cable venture planned to have access to 100,000 homes in Ealing, said that there was a distinct possibility that one of the franchisees would pull out because of its poor prospects, but he would not speculate on whether Ladbroke would remain.

"We are looking for positive

ways of adjusting our business plan so that we can accommodate those [Budget] changes, but it is looking a very difficult task indeed."

If somebody at this early stage was to collapse or withdraw or whatever then I would imagine that it would create ripples.

The pilot schemes were announced last November in an atmosphere of muted optimism which had begun to wane before the Budget, as the costs to consumers of taking the promised proliferation of cable services became apparent. But it was the Chancellor's decision to phase out capital allowances that hit the franchisees hardest.

Like British film companies, also badly affected, they have lobbied for a temporary replacement for the allowances, possibly involving an early write-down of capital costs. But there is little optimism that the Chancellor is willing to make any sort of concessions

All cable operators costed their schemes on the basis that they could write off heavy investment against profits in other areas.

The accountants Deloitte Haskins & Sells estimated that with the allowances operators might make a profit in the seventh year of operation. Without them, they might not expect a return until the ninth year.

## Pilot franchisees

Westminster Cable Area covered, Westminster, London. Access to 75,000 homes. Main shareholders: British Telecom, Plessey Group, Kleinwort Benson, American TV & Communications Inc, British Information Technology.

Castle Tel Communications: Ealing, west London. 100,000. Ladbroke Group, Comcast Corporation, Legal & General.

Croydon Cable TV: Croydon, south London. 98,000. Royal Oak, Balfour Beatty, Wates Home Builders, Cablevision UK, HW Investments, Surrey County Cricket Club, Crystal Palace FC, Raman Subba Row, Jack Gill, Alan Robinson.

Aberdeen Cable Services: Aberdeen. 71,000. IBCF, Aberdeen Trust, American TV & Communications Inc, Rockall Scotia Resources, British Telecom.

Clyde Cable Vision: North Glasgow. 100,000. Murray Clyde Investment Trust, Scottish Daily Record and Sunday Mail, Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Soc, Scottish United Investors, Scottish Mutual Assurance Soc.

Ulster Cablevision: Belfast. 100,000. British Telecom, Thoro EMI, STC, Ulster TV.

Merseyside Cablevision: South Liverpool. 100,000. Pilkington Bros, Marwood, Virgin Records, British Telecom, Searidge Properties, Television, Whitbread, BICC, Littlewoods, Plessey, Liverpool Post and Echo, Sefton Newspapers, Ringo Starr, Lord Derby.

Swindon Cable Services: Swindon. 53,000. Thoro EMI, British Telecom, Rediffusion Consumer Electronics, Guildford. 22,000. Rediffusion Group.

Windsor Television: Windsor, Slough, Maidenhead. 90,000. CNI Industrial Developments, OEC, McMichael, Hawley Group, Investors in Industry, Drayton Consolidated Trust, Warburg Investment Management, Currys Group, Standard Life Assurance, Marshall Cavendish.

Source: Young and Rubicam.

## TV-am warned against more output changes

By Our Arts Correspondent

TV-am has received what one executive described as "a warning shot across the bows" from the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) about any further cuts in production budgets.

The authority, alarmed by reports that the company's editor-in-chief, Mr Greg Dyke, resigned last week over more editorial budget cuts, wrote to the company at the weekend saying that it would not countenance any more changes in the station's breakfast output without agreement.

"We have had no proposals from TV-am to change their programme," a spokesman for the authority said. "Certainly the IBA wishes to maintain the standards which have been reached so far. We understand that TV-am has problems but they have improved in a number of areas. If TV-am had a policy of reducing programme budgets which we are not aware of we would be concerned."

TV-am declined to comment

on the letters from the IBA, but journalists in the company said that the authority had issued warning letters to several other independent television companies in the past.

## Contract dispute

TV-am has called for an arbitration hearing this week over a claim for about £1m from Wiltshire Management, the builders who converted a disused garage in Camden Town, north London, into its headquarters (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

The hearing, on Thursday, will decide whether the issue is to be settled in the High Court or go to arbitration in July. The claim is about changes and additions to the building contract, originally worth about £5m, and interest on the amount outstanding.

The dispute is not about the value of the work done, but whether TV-am is liable to pay for it, the contractor said.

## Lawyers 'should appoint QCs'

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The present system of appointing barristers as Queen's Counsel is criticized as obsolete and inappropriate in an article in the *New Law Journal*.

Instead of being appointed by the Lord Chancellor, QCs should be selected by the profession. Mr Alec Samuels, a law lecturer at Southampton University and a magistrate, writes.

The appointment system should be nothing to do with the Civil Service he says. A committee of the Bar and Senate, presided over by a judge, could "perform the task in a competent and fair manner".

Alternatively, they could be appointed by a committee of three or four QCs nominated by the senate, who are shown a list of applicants and consulted by the Lord Chancellor in confidence as recommended by the Royal Commission on legal services.

A third option would be a system of election in the way solicitors elect their leaders, the council members of the Law Society. "It would be absurd and unacceptable for their council to be appointed by the Lord Chancellor, even after consultation."

At present, QCs are appointed on behalf of the Crown

by the Lord Chancellor together with his officials, after consultation with the judiciary, the law officers, and leading barristers, he says.

Despite the name Queen's Counsel, the notion that the Crown has any prior call on the services of a silk is obsolete, Mr Samuels said. But the barrister who speaks out against the Crown or Government in the course of his duty may find his application refused.

QCs are appointed on merit, subject to comparison with their fellows. About 10 per cent of the bar are silks and about 20 per cent to 30 per cent of applications are successful.

## Peregrine falcons return after 30-year break

By John Young



The peregrine: To be given 24-hour guard.

The return of a pair of nesting peregrine falcons to Symonds Yat, in the Wye valley, after a 30-year absence is seen as an auspicious omen for a new conservation agreement signed last week between the Country-side Commission and the Nature Conservancy Council.

The peregrine, which almost became extinct in the 1950s because of the use of DDT pesticides, now nests mainly in the mountains of Snowdonia and Scotland and on sea cliffs.

The choice of an eyrie on an inland cliff face, in full view of visitors to a popular tourist place, presented the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds with a dilemma. On the one hand, was the golden opportunity it provided for

observation; on the other, was the risk that the publicity posed to the survival of the eggs or young birds.

In the end, it has decided to provide information leaflets and a telescope on viewing platform. But, mindful of last year when the birds were chased away by nest robbers, it has set up an elaborate defence system, with barbed wire, electrified fences, and a 24-hour guard.

The agreement between the commission and the conservancy council establishes a new national nature reserve at last year when the birds were chased away by nest robbers, it has set up an elaborate defence system, with barbed wire, electrified fences, and a 24-hour guard.

## Restoring dignity to the jobless

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

A disused textile mill in Bramley, Leeds, is being converted as a centre for the unemployed by the local Anglican parish, with even the furniture and decor designed to carry a theological message.

The canteen chairs and the tea cups are of a quality which would hardly disgrace a directors' dining room; the message is that, on the dole or not, a man is a man for a' that. It is an expensive gesture, for the chairs of polished hardwood ply cost upwards of £50 each.

It is one of the most unusual voluntary anti-unemployment projects in the country, aimed not at providing paid work but at supplying the sense of personal worth that can disappear with the loss of a job. The project's founder, and vicar of the parish, the Rev Malcolm Stonestreet, is wont to make his point by sitting a visitor down and inquiring: "Do you feel worthless?" For the unemployed, or "unwaged" as they say here, factory-canteen style was not deemed good enough.

This rather up-market tea drinking facility, the "kitchen", is in the middle of the mill's old factory floor, surrounded by work space. This is the arena in which the "gift economy", in Mr Stonestreet's phrase, will operate. It is for the pursuit of activities falling somewhere in between work, leisure, hobby and entertainment, where his ideas on "the separation of work from wage" will be applied.

The Archbishop of York, Dr John Habgood, has personally blessed the scheme and appealed to local businessmen to contribute to the cost. It must be said that so far the unemployed are not much in evidence, though in the spirit of the "gift economy" some unemployed craftsmen have helped with the renovations. The parish contains about 2,500 unemployed, so there is clearly some local caution towards the scheme.

St Catherine's Mill, with 34,000 square feet of space, was abandoned when the West

Riding woollen industry collapsed, and Mr Stonestreet persuaded the National Westminster Bank to buy it for him, for £100,000.

The parochial church council of Mr Stonestreet's parish founded the project, but the scale now puts it rather beyond their widest ambitions. So they speak of it as a "regional" project, of use to the whole of Leeds and beyond, and on this basis an anonymous donor has pledged £82,000 a year for the running costs. There is also an appeal to local industry for nearly half a million pounds, in aid of which the city gave a civic reception recently.

The archbishop, in commending the scheme, also endorsed its philosophy of separating work from wages. It was, he said, a place where unemployed people could come "with pleasure, dignity, and a sense of being wanted". The churches has a unique opportunity to pioneer an ethic which did not measure a man by his job.



Miss Harris: No ambition other than to continue as a teacher

## Record score for teacher in Mastermind

By Our Arts Correspondent

Miss Margaret Harris, aged 45, the deputy head teacher of a Southampton school, became Britain's new Mastermind last night, winning with a record 38 points on the BBC quiz programme.

Unlike past winners, who have abandoned everyday jobs such as driving London taxis and Tube trains to become media personalities, Miss Harris has no ambition other than to return to work at Woolston Comprehensive School after this week's half-term holiday.

"I'm still a bit overwhelmed, but it's all been great fun and I've enjoyed the challenge," she said yesterday. "I can still

hardly believe it. I guess I was lucky."

The BBC's Mastermind experts were impressed by Miss Harris's score, which came close to being the maximum possible on the programme.

Each of last night's four contestants, three women and one man, had two sets of questions, one specialist and one general knowledge. The number of questions posed to each contestant depends upon the speed of their replies, but usually averages 20.

Miss Harris answered 20 questions correctly on her own subject, the life and times of

Cecil Rhodes, and ran through her general knowledge section so quickly that she answered 22 questions, all but four correctly.

Her 38 points, gained as the final contestant, gave her the title over Jill Goodwin, a London insurance clerk, who had appeared to be well placed to win with 35 points.

The finals were recorded last week on board HMS Hermes at Portsmouth. Miss Harris was the fifth woman to win the title in 12 contests.

Her early rounds, however, did not put her with the favourites and she scraped into the semi-final only through being the highest scoring runner-up from the first round.

## Petrol in garages 'shrinking'

Filling stations are losing about £25m a year because petrol shrinks as it cools in underground storage tanks.

Petrol is delivered at much higher temperatures than when it is pumped into the tanks. Motor Agents Association, which is asking oil companies to charge for supplies at temperature-corrected volumes.

Petrol shrinks in volume by 0.06 per cent for every 1° F drop in temperature.

But service station operators have found that it is common for the temperature to fall by 10° F within 24 hours of delivery. That means that during three months filling stations selling 500,000 gallons a year could lose 1,500 gallons worth more than £2,700 at present pump prices.

The association's petrol services director, Mr Clive Ainsley, said: "We are not asking for the impossible. It is only fair that the retailer is charged for the volume of petrol he is left with after delivery to sell the customer."

## Animal warning

Somerset County Council's animal health inspectors are to increase checks on livestock sent to market after complaints that many are ill, injured or in poor condition. Mr Glen Barry, principal inspector, said farmers could be prosecuted.

Police Constable Norman Richardson, aged 41, who was convicted last month of assault, was sent to the Gloucestershire force, the chief constable, Mr Leonard Soper, has decided. But he has been transferred from Gloucester to Dursley.

## Detonator theft

Police were searching yesterday for twelve British Rail warning detonators stolen from a car in Croydon, Surrey. The detonators are the size of 5p pieces and are filled with gunpowder.

## Stock pursuits

The stocks which have stood in Alford, Lincolnshire, for more than 100 years have been restored with English oak for £50 by Steven Boulton and Richard Brown, both aged 16, as part of their CSE studies.

## Boats checked

The Anglian Water Authority has started checks along 340 miles of rivers to catch boat licence dodgers, estimated to cost the authority £16,000 a year in lost revenue. Offenders will be prosecuted.

## Body inquiry

The police have launched an investigation after the discovery at the weekend of the body of a newly-born boy on the shore of Loch Faskally, near Pitlochry, Perthshire.

## Warnock 'to oppose' surrogate mothers

By Nicholas Timmins

Recommendations for legislation to control research on human embryos, to ban commercial surrogate motherhood agencies and to determine the legal status of children conceived by artificial insemination are expected from the Warnock committee on artificial reproduction.

The committee has been deeply divided on some issues, particularly on whether surrogate motherhood should be banned.

Ministers, however, hope that the final report will be delivered at the end of June for rapid publication, to be followed by perhaps six months of public debate on the difficult legal, ethical and emotional issues. Legislation would be introduced early next year or in the session beginning October 1985, depending on when a consensus can be reached.

The committee's key recommendations are expected to include a majority call for a ban on commercial surrogate agencies or "rent-a-womb" schemes.

Last week it was announced that two British women are carrying children for childless couples through a United States surrogate agency.

The committee is expected to recommend that establishments doing research on human embryos and practising the "test tube baby" technique should be licensed. But it is also expected to recommend detailed control be left to a permanent advisory supervisory body.

Legislation on the legal status of children conceived by artificial insemination will be recommended. Between 2,000 and 4,000 children, who are technically illegitimate, are born each year in Britain. The committee is expected to recommend that these establishments be licensed and that donors should be used only four or five times to reduce the risk of half brothers and sisters meeting and having children.

## Victim of nail-packed parcel bomb dies

By David Walker

The victim of a nail-packed parcel bomb which exploded last week died yesterday morning. Mrs Barbara Harrold, aged 53 did not recover consciousness after the explosion at her home in Ightham, near Sevenoaks, Kent, last Monday.

The police are no nearer establishing a motive for the attack on Mrs Harrold, the wife of a manufacturer of packaging for armaments, Mr Gordon Harrold, who has filled contracts for the Ministry of Defence.

They issued more detailed descriptions of men - possibly the same men - seen in Ightham at the time of the explosion and in the post office in Bearsted, on the outskirts of Maidstone, where they believe the parcel was posted on Friday, May 18.

Mrs Harrold was gravely injured when she opened the parcel, which the police believe was clearly addressed to her.

The police wish to interview a man aged between 55 and 65 about 5ft 8in tall, stockily built with brown hair, who was wearing tweeds when seen near Roseacre sub-postoffice.

A man of similar build dressed in a sports jacket was seen in Ightham at the time of the explosion.



A Photofit picture of a man police want to interview.

## Co-op president calls for reorganization

From Derek Harris, Commercial Editor, Blackpool

A stinging attack on the shortcomings of the Co-op as it continues to lose trade to competitors was made at the Cooperative movement's annual congress in Blackpool.

About 200 delegates from the movement's retail societies gave a standing ovation to Mrs Gladys Bunn, this year's congress president, who is a Haywards Heath estate agent and vice-president of Brighton Co-operative Society.

She criticized inadequacies of some retail society board directors and some managers, and added: "When we were leading innovators in retailing, Neanderthal boards of directors and managers had the time to digest new proposals and

lumber along 25 years behind the times - but we do not have any advantages today. Time is no longer on our side."

Mrs Bunn said that instead of cooperative power lying with movement's national bodies - the Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Co-operative Union (the movement's coordinating body) and the congress.

Hard decisions could then be taken at the centre instead of being avoided on the periphery, she said.

Mrs Bunn suggested that a national development agency, established among the national bodies, could finance the buying of store sites.

## Poll shows good will to religion

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

Evidence of strong good will towards religion in society is disclosed in a Harris opinion poll conducted for the London Weekend Television programme *Credo*. Two thirds of the population, the poll suggests, would like to see religion having a greater influence on national life.

The poll estimates thought religion's influence was declining. 54 per cent saying that was a bad thing. Only 12 per cent thought it was increasing. 10 per cent saying that was good.

The poll emphasises the persistence of belief, particularly Christianity, in a population that on the whole rarely goes to Church. Just over half the population describes itself as "very" or "fairly" religious; asked whether they "believe in" a religion and which one, 77 per cent say Christian. Atheists, according to the poll, make up 11 per cent, and "don't know's" 4 per cent.

The belief that Jesus Christ was the Son of God is held by 52 per cent, against 32 per cent who deny it; the 73 per cent of theists are divided between 40 per cent who believe in a "spirit or life force".

As usual in polls of religious belief, not all the answers made strict sense: 64 per cent assented when asked whether they ever prayed privately to God and, asked when they last prayed, the total admitting it within the past year amounts to more than 90 per cent.

A third said they prayed within the day of the poll, 22 per cent in the previous week. Many of those who sometimes pray apparently are not prepared to say they believe in a personal God.

There is much support for continuing the establishment of the Church of England, highest in the Church of England itself but also present in the Free Churches and the Roman Catholic Church.

Further, 61 per cent of the population, according to the poll, say they have met their local priest or minister.

## Clubbing together



Participants in the first Covent Garden Juggling Convention displaying their skill in London.

## Big variations in salmon river stocks

By John Young

Fishing experts are investigating the puzzling variations in the size and quality of the spring salmon runs in British and Irish rivers.

Those on the east coast of Scotland have, with the exception of the Tweed, experienced poor runs, and the Wye, on the Anglo-Welsh border, is seriously depleted. But on the west coast of Scotland and in

Northern Ireland there are said to be plenty of fish. Reports that in southern England, on the Test and the Hampshire Avon, the number of salmon taken by red has fallen by three quarters in the past 10 years have been accompanied by equally drastic falls in catches of coarse fish. That suggests overfishing, or pollution from farm or industrial effluent.

Mr Gerry Hadoke, director of the Atlantic Salmon Trust, said yesterday that differences in migration patterns could mean that salmon from certain rivers are more likely to be netted during the North Atlantic trawling season.

The trust was recently host to a group of experts from the Faroes, who reported no apparent shortages of salmon at sea.

Extradition  
warrant  
for escape



# Salvadoran in the air Prepared to have negotiations with the FMLN

Salvadoran President Roberto D'Aubert, who has been in the United States since his election in March, is expected to return to El Salvador on Saturday. He is expected to announce his intention to negotiate with the FMLN (Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front) and to hold a dialogue with the FMLN leadership.

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## Salvadorans lose jobs in Helsinki purge

The Helsinki Committee, a group of Finnish intellectuals and writers, has announced that it has decided to purge its membership of all Salvadorans. The committee, which was founded in 1978, has been accused of being a front organization for the Finnish government.

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## Peace in the air at border flashpoint

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## Both sides countrymen they must face reality

From Michael Horvath, Johannesburg. South Africans had to face the reality of the situation in the country. They had to face the reality of the situation in the country.

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## Violent mars Egyptian election

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## Marshall Islands

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## Grenada job

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## Alarm signal

Seattle (Reuters) - Without warning Mount St Helens volcano, which killed 61 people when it erupted in 1980, sent a column of ash and steam rising 12,000 ft into the sky at the weekend. The eruption sent a warning signal into Spirit Lake, near by.

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## Tea money

Peking (AP) - Construction of a new tea plantation in China has been delayed for months because of a shortage of funds. The government is trying to raise money to complete the project.

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## Dutch minister seeks way out of cruise impasse

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam. Mr. Hans van den Broek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, arrives in Washington today to attend the NATO foreign ministers' conference. He is expected to discuss with his colleagues a formula that would provide a way out of the cruise missile dilemma facing the country's centre-right coalition of Christian Democrats and conservative Liberals.

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## Spy trial of diplomat troubles Norway's left

From Ulf Andersen Oslo. Police are still questioning the Norwegian diplomat and former Labour politician Mr. Arne Treholt who was arrested for months ago on spy charges. The case has been a considerable embarrassment to the Norwegian Labour Party and particularly for its left wing, to which Mr. Treholt belonged.

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## Generalissimo rank confirms political rise of KGB

From Richard Owen, Moscow. The growing political role of the KGB has been confirmed by the introduction of "generalissimo" as a KGB rank. It was previously confined to the Army and has only ever been held by Stalin.

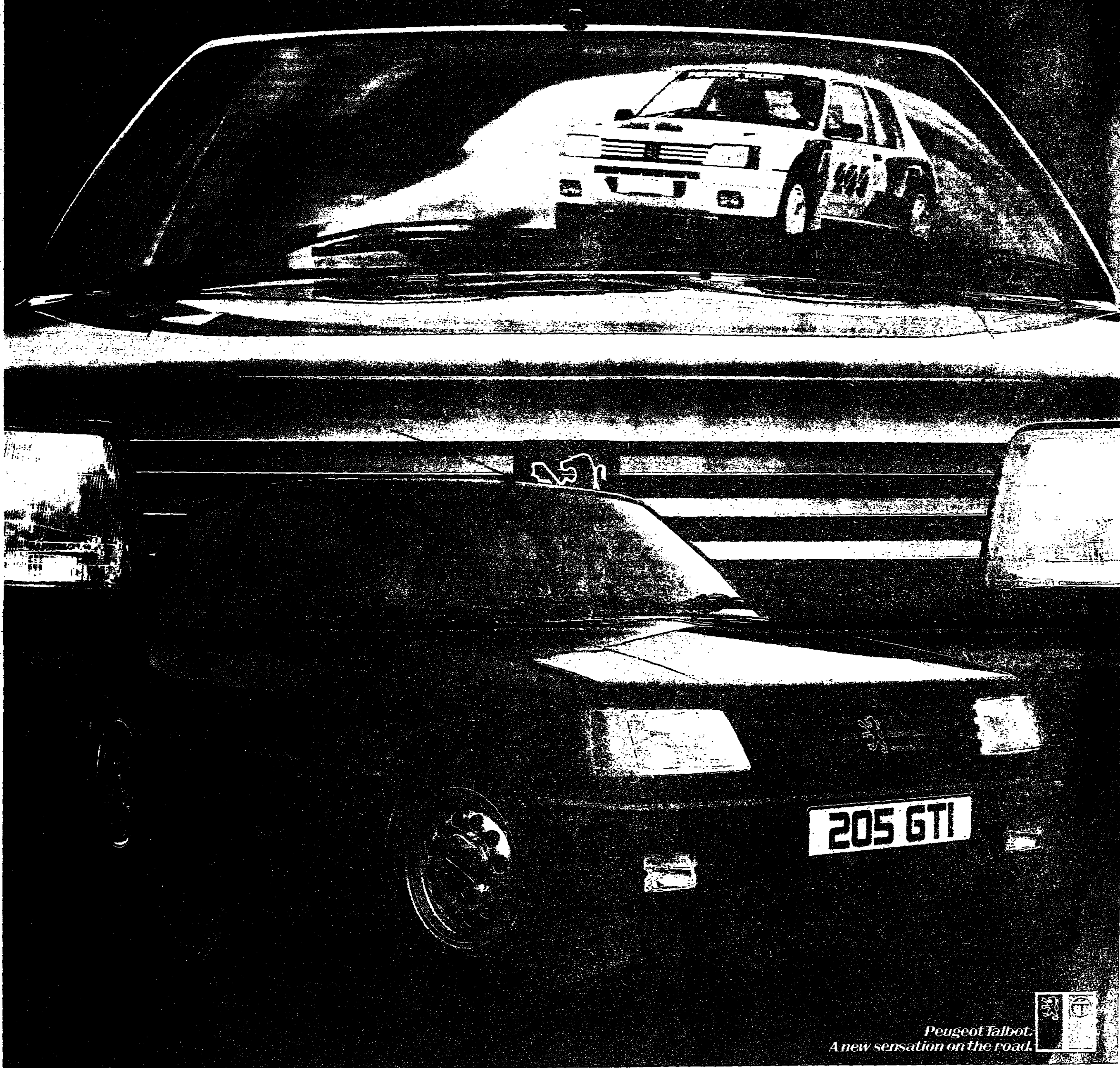
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# 205 GTI. 118 MPH.

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## Marcos defends need for special arrest powers to tackle subversion

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Ferdinand Marcos has said he will resist all attempts by the opposition to strip him of his powers of arrest and decree-making, because they are "legitimate tools" to combat Communist subversion.

Presidential powers to legislate by decree and to arrest alleged subversives and hold them indefinitely without charge were not oppressive, Mr Marcos said at a news conference at the presidential palace at the weekend.

"We have to make a decision, either we go to bed with the Communist Party or we fight them. We are fighting them."

A number of presidential decrees signed secretly in 1981 but released late last year increase the penalties for rebellion and subversion from a maximum of six years in jail to life imprisonment or death.

Mr Marcos said those decrees and other extra-parliamentary powers existed to fight subversives and terrorists, and not because he felt his own personal power was at risk.

"Without those presidential decrees and without the power of decree you will have the

Communists going back and forth from jail to the mountain tops and causing this dastardly ruin of our economy, the killing of people, the rape of women and the rape of villages.

"Now I feel it is my duty that we must fight them. And must fight them with all the legitimate tools at our command. I consider the decree-making powers as a legitimate tool against the subversives and terrorists of my country."

The opposition, which won a third of the 183 seats in parliamentary elections a fortnight ago, has promised to launch impeachment proceedings against Mr Marcos and challenge his decree-making powers when the new National Assembly convenes in July.

Mr Marcos laughed off that proposal. He said his decrees making powers were "part of the constitution and unless amended, rescinded or revoked, it remains a part of the constitution whatever assembly is elected to power, including the opposition."

Presidential elections come midway through the six-year term of the new assembly, and Mr Marcos indicated that he would probably be a candidate

in 1987. He is 66 and has held power for 18 years. "If the quality of those aspiring for the presidency in our country does not improve I probably will have to run for President," he said.

The political ambitions of his wife, Imelda, remain unclear. Like other ministers she resigned from her Cabinet post of Human Settlements Minister last week in accordance with the President's wish to reshuffle his Cabinet.

Three Cabinet ministers lost to opposition candidates in the election and Mr Marcos has said that they will be replaced. Yet Mrs Marcos, who did not seek reelection, could be re-appointed to her post.

However, the opposition's most decisive gains were in Manila, where Mrs Marcos was the ruling party's campaign manager. She had predicted a clean sweep for government candidates in Manila, and has not been seen in public since the Government's humiliating defeat in 16 of the capital's 21 seats.

The President said that his wife was "very disappointed" and "that is why she is quiet."

## Australia to demand A-test facts

From Tony Dubouin, Melbourne

Australia is investigating a report that a British atomic test on the Monte Bello Islands, off Western Australia, was three times more powerful than Canberra had been led to believe, and that it spread radioactive dust across northern Australia.

Senator Peter Walsh, Minister for Resources and Energy, said that he found out on June 19, 1956, code named Mosaic G2, was 60 kilotons not 20 as previously believed.

Figures on the size of the Mosaic G2 test were handed to an officer of the Australian Department of Resources and Energy in London only a month ago by the British Ministry of Defence. It is believed that information about the bomb will be tabled in the Federal Parliament this week.

The size of the Monte Bello test came to light in the British magazine, *New Scientist*, published in London on Friday.

The magazine claims that the Mosaic G2 test was the dirtiest British bomb exploded in Australia and spread fallout over a large part of the country.

When Senator Walsh was told of the report he said: "Some of the allegations in the report are disturbing and I am having this investigated. I have instructed my department to press the British government for further information."

The size of Mosaic G2 test is particularly embarrassing for the Australian government, because last year the Australian Ionising Radiation Advisory Council said that none of the tests carried out by Britain in Australia had a yield "much more than the 20 kilotons normally associated with the nuclear weapons used on Japan."

## EEC ministers all one happy family

From Ian Murray, Salon de Provence

Despite itself, the EEC is working. Foreign ministers of the Community could agree only on the way to face world crises when they met informally in rain-lashed Provence over the weekend.

They wanted to pursue a firm dialogue with the Warsaw Pact. They wanted to bring every pressure to bear to prise Iran and Iraq apart in the Gulf war — even though they were not worried so far about oil supplies, and they wanted to see the Community progress with Britain as a fully paid-up member.

There was no question of holding a quick conference to set up the federal Europe hinted at last week by President Mitterrand in a speech to the European Parliament. There was no meaningful mention of the British budget problem, which has been poisoning the Community atmosphere recently.

In the words of one British official, the important thing about the meeting was that no decisions were either possible or needed. Ministers could speak their mind without fear of consequences.

At Claude Cheysson, who hosted the gathering in a converted twelfth century abbey, boasted afterwards that it was the kind of relationship "which makes our American friends a little jealous and worried". The relationship was now too close to call the meeting international: it was more like a family gathering.

The family seemed happy to agree that since France took over as president of the Council of Ministers early this year a great deal of difficult business had been fixed very well.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, had noted a trend to reach decisions through better use of the Community



M Cheysson: 'Americans a little jealous'

institutions and by dint of ministers issuing further instructions for settlements.

As to President Mitterrand's idea for a new treaty aiming at greater European union, Sir Geoffrey insisted that Britain would present all the way in any preparations. "We are interested in anything that goes on in the European Community", he said. "If a conference takes place, we want to attend."

But for the present, Britain wanted Community effort to be directed at completing the work set out in the existing treaties, such things as allowing cheaper air fares, opening up the insurance market across frontiers, and generally implementing those policies which Britain joined the Community to exploit but which have never been taken up. It also meant finally ending the budget wrangle.

Given Sir Geoffrey's firm pledge of British attachment to the Community — which M Cheysson said was "very satisfying" — there seemed no urgency to press on with President Mitterrand's project.

Nine of the ten ministers met again in Washington today for the thirty fifth anniversary meeting of the North Atlantic Council.

## Oriental pragmatism adapts the Communist peasant system



Time for tea-plucking: but China's farmers are turning to new crops to reduce the tea mountain.

## Private enterprise finds its place

The creation of a tea mountain demonstrates the difficulty of liberal reform in China, but David Bonavia, in the first of two articles, shows that the government is succeeding in transforming much of the country's agriculture.

There is too much tea in China, it has been said here and abroad — once the all-important totem of Chinese agriculture — is being given less and less attention as the peasants and authorities concentrate on other crops and on small industries.

Urged on by the past few years' liberal reforms in agriculture, peasants in tea-growing areas have been reaching for quantity of output rather than quality, and much of their produce remains unsaleable.

The reforms, which are up for discussion at the present session of the National People's Congress here, have helped to maintain a steady increase in grain production which could lead to the abolition of rationing in the next few years, although this has not been officially predicted. Cotton cloth rationing was abolished several months ago.

The growth of small new towns grouped around local processing industries is praised as contributing to industrial development without the big, socially disastrous migrations of peasants to large cities, which characterized Europe's industrial revolution.

Not everyone, however, agrees with the new policy, which is based on production contracts between peasant families and their local village authorities. Left-inclined officials condemn as "capitalist" peasants who grow some tobacco for sale, or children who raise a few rabbits.

But the state and the Communist Party are now officially on the side of such enterprising people, some of



CHINA: THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM Part 1

whose families are reported to be earning as much as £3,000 a year or more, an enormous sum in the Chinese countryside.

There are peasants who have bought tractors and hire them out privately — something that would have been anathema to the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung and still arouses the indignation of those who claim to be the successors to his left-wing policies (including a fair number of mid-level provincial and rural officials).

There are also peasants in more remote or infertile areas

who are living in deep poverty. Their problems will be harder to solve.

Especially controversial now is the policy of permitting peasants to rent out their share of communally owned land, so that they can concentrate their efforts on sideline production (like eggs, fruit, chickens or handicrafts) or on small industries.

Left-wing "purists" will seize on this as a return to the landlord system, which kept China's peasants in misery and subjugation for centuries. But the group of top policy planners around Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, say this is ruled out by state supervision and collective ownership of land.

One provincial party chief recently forecast that by 1990 the agricultural work-force will have been split into one third farm labourers, a third labourers in animal husbandry and

other sidelines and a third in industry, commerce and service trades.

Such subdivision is expected to bring much greater prosperity than the previous one-sided emphasis on grain. Of course grain remains the foundation of Chinese agriculture and the country is expected to remain largely self-sufficient in it, although there are always likely to be imports for special needs.

In contrast, the former model production brigade of Dazhai has admitted that its previous successes, attributed to Mao's doctrine of "bitter toil" and egalitarianism, were a fraud. One reason why Dazhai did so well was the huge amount of nightsoil, deposited by the thousands of visitors who used to go there every week from all parts of China, and used as fertilizer.

Tomorrow: Failures in industry.

## Terror stalks Punjab cities

From Kuldeep Nagar, Jalandhar

Terror has struck Punjab. People, particularly Hindus, feel they are sitting ducks for extremists, and if they have escaped being killed so far it is not because of the security forces but because the Hindunwale men, as they call them, have not yet got them in their sights.

Mr Sadhu Singh Hamdard, a Sikh editor of *Punjab Aftab*, and Mr Virender, a Hindu editor of *Hindi Vir Pratap*, go out of doors as little as possible because of possible attacks. They have armed police guards of course, but so had Komach Chander, who was shot in the city in daylight.

Whoever one talks to has one question to ask: what is in Mr Gandhi's mind? Despite all their criticisms, most people still have their eyes fixed on her. Apart from a small number of Hindus, all are in favour of a settlement with the Akalis, and wonder why she is prolonging Punjab's travail.

A senior official said that without a political solution there would be no end to "extremism". Terrorists, he admitted, were becoming the "mainstream" in the state. But they were not all Hindunwale's followers. "Some others have also joined," he said.

Authorities fear that the extremists may be aiming at communal riots because the targets of their killings have been any Hindus that they can lay their hands on without danger to themselves. The countryside, however, is without communal tension.

There is a war in the cities. Many Hindus are trying to move their business outside Punjab. Many industrialists in Ludhiana also told me that their output was 40 per cent of what it was two years ago.

As I drove from Ludhiana to Jalandhar, a distance of 45 miles, I saw people resting by the roadside in the shade. There were fewer cars but the bazaars of the two cities were crowded, although there were few women out. Property prices have dropped by 50 per cent.

Still, it takes a Punjabi to live in Punjab, because despite three or four killings a day the rhythm of life does not look greatly disturbed. Fear is there but that is in the hearts of the people, and they betray it only when they talk about their future, or when they make a point of returning home before sunset.

● BOMBAY: The death toll in 10 days of Hindu-Muslim clashes in the south-western state of Maharashtra has risen to 221 with the discovery of six more bodies (Reuters reports).

There was a riot on Saturday night in Thane City, on the outskirts of Bombay, where Hindu and Muslim leaders led a peace march through the streets.

## European Notebook

### Britain tops unpopularity poll

Britain is the country all other EEC members love to hate most. An average of one in four of the Community population would prefer it to get out.

This is one of the findings of a poll put together for the European Parliament to discover attitudes among voters in the run up to the direct elections in June.

Not surprisingly, the French dislike Britain most, with some 41 per cent saying they would prefer it to leave the Community. The Irish are the most friendly, with only 14 per cent wanting Britain out. But that is still a higher proportion of opposition than is felt by any other country for anybody else.

For its part, Britain reciprocates the French attitude. One in four want France out of the Community, whereas the French are generally fairly popular elsewhere.

As far as feeling in Britain about its own membership is concerned, just 12 per cent want to leave, according to the poll. Anti-Community feeling is higher in Denmark, where 18 per cent want to get out, and in Greece, where 13 per cent want to leave.

Britain's popularity slump has been dramatic since the last direct elections in 1979, just after Mrs Thatcher came to power. At that time only 12 per cent wanted Britain to leave, exactly the same proportion as those opposed to Italian membership. But while Britain has become twice as unpopular, Italy is now twice as popular as it used to be.

For all that the British appear to be generally a happy breed

of men and women in their private lives. They get on better with their friends and families than anyone except the Dutch and the Danes. They are at least as content with their living accommodation as anyone. Only the Irish and the Dutch are happier about their state of health.

But they are easily the most unhappy about the way their local council operates, although less critical about the public services. They are pretty miserable about the work they do and the money they get for it.

As to the future, they are among the most worried about finding jobs for the young, about the rise in terrorism and drug taking. At the other end of the scale they are, apart from the Italians, the least worried about the rapid increase in the population of the Third World.

Overall the Irish seemed most worried about the future and the West Germans seemed most placid. These figures of future worries show that concern rises directly as prosperity of a country falls.

As far as assessing the economic situation is concerned, the poll shows that fewer British feel that things are getting worse than anyone else in the Community, and the average Briton is more inclined to go out and spend any spare money rather than save it than anybody else.

The British are easily the most scathing about protest movements such as the peace group with more than 70 per cent believing that these have

either no effect at all or are bad. Fewer British admit to joining demonstrations than people from any other country.

As to the unification of Europe, which was given a strong boost by President Mitterrand last week, the British like most of their EEC neighbours are sceptical. Only the Italians and Greeks on average favour the idea. More than half of the rest believe that unification would have little or no effect on the next generation.

It is in creating jobs that the public generally feel that the EEC can be most helpful, with three out of four considering this should be the main priority of the Community. Scarcely one in four thinks that social welfare can be improved through European cooperation, although one in three of the British believe it could.

As far as the European elections are concerned, the poll reveals that most British voters believe that a Euro-MP should support the interests of his or her country, whether or not they are good for the Community. The Greeks, Danes and Irish (the other late entrants to the Community) tend to feel the same, whereas for the West Germans and the French, Community interests should come first.

The poll was conducted by Gallup and based on interviews among 9,748 people throughout the Community. The largest individual national sample was the 1,356 interviewed in Britain.

Ian Murray

## Russians fail to subdue Afghan guerrilla chief

From Michael Hamlyn, Peshawar

The leader of the guerrilla fighters who once dominated the Panjshir Valley in Afghanistan, Mr Ahmed Shah Mahsood, has been in direct touch with his headquarters in Peshawar in Pakistan, and has shown as unbound Soviet claims that he and his band were eliminated in the Russian occupation of the valley.

Last week a messenger arrived at the headquarters of the Jamiat Islami group in the suburb of Fariqabad with a short note in Mr Mahsood's own handwriting. It was dated the 19th of Sawar, an Afghan date equivalent to May 9, and briefly introduced the bearer of the note to the organization officials. It added: "I am very busy at present. The courier can give you details of our actions."

The bearer of the note came in fact with a request for funds, and returned immediately to Afghanistan with them. The note had taken 14 days to make the journey from Mr Mahsood's mountain fastness.

Diplomatic sources in Pakistan and India circulated rumours last week that the Russians themselves know Mr Mahsood to be alive, and sent 11 experts from Russian to Afghanistan to renew negotiations with him towards a new truce.

Also in Peshawar last week were two Afghan guerrillas, Mr Khan Agha and Mr

Mohammed Raqib, who appear to have victims of poison gas used by the Russians during the Panjshir campaign.

They said they were returning to the Panjshir after being ordered out of the valley during the first attacks by the Russians when they and four companions entered a deserted village called Shutul. Trees and rocks appeared to be covered in a yellow granular powder which they described variously as looking like cornflour or like sawdust.

Ahmed Mahsood: "I am very busy."

Border fighting has flared up over the past two months, with each side accusing the other of intrusions and artillery barrages against border villages.

Radio Hanoi has also reported fresh fighting. It said 280 Chinese troops and 11 Vietnamese civilians were killed.

In a statement published in the official press yesterday, the Chinese foreign ministry gave a warning to Hanoi to reconsider its present course or take the consequences.

## Vietnamese troops forced out

Peking (Reuters) — China said yesterday that it had ejected Vietnamese troops from two hilltop positions they had held since the two countries fought a border war in 1979.

The official Chinese news agency said the Vietnamese had been able to threaten dozens of Chinese villages within range of the positions for the past five years.

According to the Chinese, the Vietnamese took the positions, said to be in Chinese territory in southern Yunnan province, in March 1979. The agency reported that the Vietnamese forces were driven out of China on April 28 and 30.

Residents were now clearing mines and barbed wire from rubber plantations, tea gardens and paddy fields which had been unsafe to cultivate because of the threat of Vietnamese shelling.

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## Unesco tries to counter Western criticism

From Diana Goldes, Paris

A special committee has been set up by the executive board of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to review wide-ranging criticisms of the organization's management and activities, and to recommend reforms.

The committee, which has 13 members, held its first meeting in Paris on Friday. It is to report to the board's next meeting in September. Its members, who include two from Britain, were chosen on the basis of two representatives from each geographic group.

The United States, which has announced that it will withdraw from Unesco at the end of this year unless radical changes are made, is not directly represented, but the committee's

broad mandate specifically includes an examination of the reasons for US withdrawal as expounded during the board's discussions over the past two weeks.

Britain's criticisms and proposals, as laid out in its letter to Mr Amadou Mbaw, Unesco's Secretary-General, in April, will also be examined by the committee. It is the United States, Britain is concerned about allegations of financial mismanagement and "politicization" of programmes. It also wants reform in less controversial areas such as staff management and administration.

It has said that it would have to reconsider its membership status there were "significant indications of change" by the end of the year.

## Zimbabwe ambush death

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A sharp upsurge in guerrilla activity in Manicaland has culminated in the murder of a white farmer, bringing to 39 the number of people killed since the onset of anti-government violence in the west Zimbabwe province two years ago.

Mr Ian Birchall, a rancher in his mid-30s, was ambushed by a gang of about eight guerrillas on Thursday south of Marula. The Birchall ranch is within the

curlew area where more than 10,000 troops were deployed in a harsh anti-insurgency operation in February. Mr Birchall apparently sent out a distress call on his "anti-alar" radio system linking ranchers' homes and vehicles. But when help arrived he was found shot dead.

The killing sent a new wave of fear through Manicaland's white farmers and raised the prospect of an exodus.

## Spanish drought is over — but it's not official yet

From Harry Debelius, Madrid

Spain's four-year drought — experts say it is the worst in a century — is ending, but most officials here are reluctant to say so, lest it stop raining.

Rainfall was well below normal in this country from mid-1979 through the latter part of last year, but in the past six months it has reached normal levels in much of the country.

Officials say, however, that it will take some time to raise water levels significantly and to bring Spain's reservoirs, now about 60 per cent full, closer to the optimum average of about 70 per cent.

The disastrous floods last

year in some coastal areas does not mean the drought has ended, even in those areas. In the area around Valencia, where a dam broke in a downpour causing death and havoc, there is still a serious water shortage.

Until relatively modern times, periodic long dry spells had drastic consequences for Spain. The year 1866 went down in history as "the year of hunger" and the mostly dry years of the mid-1940s are remembered with bitterness, because they compounded the devastation left by the Spanish civil war.

However, a vast dam construction programme carried out under General Franco, put

Spain in a better position to endure recurring droughts, even taking into account the increased water consumption which accompanied today's higher living standards. Without those dams, according to Senor Inocencio Font Tullot, in his new book *Climatology of Spain and Portugal* published by Spain's National Institute of Meteorology in Madrid, it is frightening to think of the situation in which the present drought would have put Spain.

In recent summers, hundreds of villages had to be supplied with water by tank truck; irrigation canals in many places were dry or their use was restricted; more fuel had to be

imported to generate electricity as hydroelectric power production fell; crops, particularly in the west and south, withered. Ranchers had to import foodstuffs to keep livestock alive after pastures dried up.

The consequences can be far reaching. Continuing deforestation, overgrazing and poor cultivation methods combine with drought to produce a growing desertification of much of once arable officials.

Today however, grain crops in the south and west are verdant, and farmers there are euphoric. Winter and spring rains have brought the scorched countryside back to life.

When asked whether the

drought is over? The Minister of Public Works and Urbanism, Senor Julian Campo, is cautious.

"I do not think so," he says. "I think we need more water this year and in the coming years, in order to reach a good situation with regard to water resources."

He explained that legislation was being prepared to regulate the use of subterranean waters, which have been depleted because of increasing and uncontrolled demand. New dams, under construction or being started this year will increase Spain's reservoir capacity by 24 per cent.



## THE ARTS

# Paul Griffiths reports on the premiere of the second opera in Stockhausen's *Licht* cycle

## Breathtaking spectacle of solemn absurdity

Samstag  
Milan

Seven years on, Stockhausen's week is two days old. The cycle of operas for the days of the week he began in 1977. *Licht*, started its slow birth three years ago when *Donnerstag* was presented at La Scala. On Friday it was the turn of *Samstag*, a still more diffuse entertainment, performed not in the opera house but, circus fashion, out at the Palazzo dello Sport.

*Donnerstag* was the *Siegfried* of this monumental exercise, the tale of the education and victory of Stockhausen's hero figure Michael, named after the archangel. *Samstag* is the *Götterdämmerung*. This is Lucifer's day, the day of death (*Montag*, which Stockhausen intends to compose next, will be devoted to the other of the three main characters of *Licht*, Eva). The process of death is, in Stockhausen's terms, associated with a progressive opening-up of time and space, which perhaps justifies the variety in style and indeed quality of *Samstag*.

We start, as we started in *Donnerstag*, with a "greeting" of music of epic gravity sounding out

from four groups of brass and percussion at the cardinal points of the compass. Then, summoned by his implacable bass tritone, Lucifer appears: a man in a business suit with an opera cloak. He calls forth a pianist, the composer's daughter Majella, and she plays the first scene, "Lucifer's Dream or Piano Piece XIII" (actually this is the twelfth of Stockhausen's piano pieces, but the numbering has been adapted to suit the inauspicious occasion in this work abounding with numerology, astrology and other sorts of mumbo-jumbo).

"Lucifer's Dream" is beautiful, alive, meditative music somewhat in the manner of Stockhausen's *Mantra*, though with the more or less curious additions of whispered numerals from the soloist, brief contributions from the bass who sings Lucifer (Matthias Höller) and toy rockets. The dream, evidently, is the sleep of reason, but it is also death, for the next scene is "Kathinka's Song as Lucifer's Requiem".

Kathinka is Kathinka Pasveer, a flautist, and typically Stockhausen has the erotic fantasy that she must be dressed as a cat, in grey body-stocking. Action now moves from one end of the stadium to a side

wall, where Kathinka has the basic elements of her solo illuminated on two great clock faces, around which she clambers. Meanwhile a fantastic accompaniment is provided by six percussionists wheeled in as mechanical toys: they are costumed and made up entirely in matt black, with many of their instruments sewn on to their clothing, and from stations around the hall they sound out their bell clangs, insect noises and bird-calls.

The scene drifts to its close as Kathinka concludes her song from behind a grand piano done out as a coffin, and then comes "Lucifer's Dance", the most spectacular scene of the opera. A curtain is drawn to reveal a framework of six vertical rows. Lucifer appears as a young man striding twenty feet high on stilts, and causes the orchestra to begin.

What they play is an hour-long ballet of the facial features. Different groupings take the parts of eyes, nose, eyelashes and so on, and the music is an accumulating sequence of ensembles and tunings as Lucifer twists his face-orchestra into contortion after contortion. But then Michael appears in his guise as a trumpeter: this is the composer's son

Markus, clad in golden armour out of a quattrocento painting and playing a fast, brilliant, combative solo. For a while Lucifer's play with human negativity is interrupted, but then Michael is obliged to retreat and more servants of Lucifer appear in the shape of Kathinka again and a male dancer.

But the dance is not concluded. Stockhausen has the last word on the industrial dispute that initially robbed *Donnerstag* of its last act, and writes a strike into the score. The orchestra up and walk off from their perches, leaving the conductor and composer helpless.

The final scene, "Lucifer's Farewell", is a ceremony for monks in clogs. Allusive solos and awesomely deep, Tibetan-style intonations take us very, very slowly through St Francis's hymn to the virtues, after which the monks race around (the clatter is remembered from the composer's first visit to Japan) and release a bird. The opera ends as well it might, with the monks taking turns to hurl coconuts to the ground amid robust vocal encouragement.

There is something charmingly casual about this, and indeed about the whole enterprise. *Licht* had

looked like being absurdly solemn; now, more appropriately, it can be solemnly absurd. The grand design is initiated by chance commissions, from the University of Michigan Symphony Band (hence the scoring of "Lucifer's Dance") and from Perugia for a work to mark St Francis's 800th anniversary (hence the subject of "Lucifer's Farewell"), which has nothing at all to do with Lucifer.

There is no continuous narrative, nor anything to unify the work except the presiding oddity and strength of Stockhausen's genius. Of course that genius flares most powerfully in the piano dream, the scene for cat flautist and percussion maskers, and the dance for a spice rack of wind players directed by men on stilts (this last a masterpiece of Luca Ronconi's staging). But it is genius too, of a kind, that has otherwise intelligent people sitting silently to watch men breaking coconuts open, and, if *Samstag* is a breathtaking spectacle, it is also a barely credible jape.

There are further performances in Milan tomorrow, on Wednesday and on Thursday, after which the production travels to the Holland Festival.



Positive challenge: Markus Stockhausen, arrayed in the golden armour of the Archangel Michael

## Television

### Sensuous shadows

Gwen John, painter sister of the better known Augustus, believed that a beautiful life "is better perhaps in the shadows". It became a lifetime's work for the painter Mary Taubman to penetrate them. Her discoveries provided the basis for Elaine Morgan's drama-documentary *Journey into the Shadows*, directed and produced by Anna Benson Gyles, on BBC2 last night.

Miss John corresponded throughout her life with her friend Ursula Tyrwhitt. She died in 1939 in a Dippie hospice where she had been taken, as she was travelling without luggage, on the assumption that she was a vagrant.

She also wrote, sometimes three times a day, to Rodin, for whom she began to model in 1904, and whose mistress, she became. She was obsessed with him until his death in 1917. Rodin extended kindness but not commitment. She embraced Catholicism, lived poorly in France as a recluse, painting continuously but resisting efforts to buy her pictures. Her life was dedicated to her work and her cats. Fuller recognition came only after her death.

She was played by Anna Massey, who rather resembles her. Miss Massey was required to spend a considerable time without her clothes on but, as always, was wondrously clad in purposefulness. Godfrey James, an actor not often seen in a role major enough to display his talents, was Rodin; Leigh Lawson the rapacious John; Mel Martin one of his mistresses; Dorelia McNeil; and Victoria Fairbrother was John's beauteous wife Ida. But the brightest star, saving this lugubrious tale from absolute gloom, was Colin Wallace behind the camera, who seized the opportunity of a beautiful pictorial essay.

A painter with a happier life and, at 79, said to be only now reaching her peak, is Elizabeth Vellacott, whose figurative scenes are currently on exhibition. She was the subject of the first half of LWT's *South Bank Show*. Miss Vellacott began at the Royal College of Art in 1925 but her experience was unfruitful and she turned to design, particularly of textiles. It was only in the late Thirties that she began painting exclusively. She lives busily but peacefully in Cambridgeshire in a remarkable house, the shape of an equilateral triangle.

Mr Bragg struck us hard in the second half with two black Pittsburgh sisters, De Cocco and Hot Chocolate, currently wowing them in Harlem a prelude to wider fame, it was suggested - with their funk music.

Dennis Hackett

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## Bath Festival

### Taking to the headiest waters

The opening concert on Friday (broadcast by Radio 3 on Saturday) was an inspired choice: an absolute, unquestionable masterpiece, of which there is no decent recording in the catalogue. Richard Hickox will repeat his performance tomorrow night to launch his own Spitalfields Festival in London, and there more detail will doubtless be evident than I could hear from a seat at the back of Bath Abbey.

But the grandeur of the work, especially its sublime double choruses, came across boldly. Hickox adopted a too warm, rounded approach to the vocal and instrumental sound, which took away much of the force from some of the great exclamations (to treat "Who so wise as Solomon?" *dolce piano* seemed perverse), but which

worked to magical effect in the pastoral chorus "Let no rash intruder", with its descent into sleep, at the end of Part I.

Of the soloists, Sheila Armstrong's diffuse sound often sank beneath the acoustic's waves, but Charles Brett's sharp, eloquent Solomon and Felicity Palmer's well-focused Queen of Sheba penetrated well: her elegant final aria (cut in the bowdlerized Novello score) "Will the sun forget to streak", with a superb oboe solo, was moving. The text of the oratorio should have been provided for the audience.

On Saturday morning, the Parley of Instruments gave a fascinating little concert, mainly of theatre music by Purcell and his French contemporaries, which presented for a first modern performance the music Marc-Antoine Charpentier

wrote for Corneille's *Andromède*. It was not as exquisitely inventive as Purcell's music for *The Virtuous Wife*, with which they began, but it showed how resourceful was the talent which Lully cabined and confined.

The Parley's style is deftly infected: Roy Goodman and Teresa Caudle duetted delightfully in Blavet's Variations on "La Fürstemburg", and gave an understated, crisp account of Purcell's great G minor Chacony (though the harpsichordist Peter Holman rather naughtily twisted it into G major at the final cadence).

On Saturday evening Lontano, directed by Odaline de la Martinez, presented a dense programme of recent music. The most important piece (apart from Gerhard's *Libra*, which they played with noticeably less confidence than in

London last week) was *The Promises of Darkness* by Roger Reynolds, an American composer of the utmost skill and imagination whose work is all too little known here. The work, which dates from 1976, is a tribute to Gerhard, and has some of his tough logic while inhabiting a totally different, wild and original sound-world.

Edward Lambert's Chamber Concerto, a new piece, with its mangled trumpet-and-drum fanfares and violent conflicts between striding union lines for strings and wind, was strikingly imagined and very well played, though the final tumult of Beethoven's Ninth fifties brought a shimmering naivety to the surface. ... *Once Upon a Time* by James Dillon, who is this year's featured composer, was unrelentingly intense, with a hard, gem-like surface concealing vast complexities: Philip Grange's *Wind Octet* did not quite convince me until the final sudden disintegrated recapitulation.

Nicholas Kenyon

## Opera in Britain

### Salome

#### Grand Theatre, Leeds

Joachim Herz's 1975 production of *Salome* for English National Opera, last revived there three years ago, was a meticulously questioning, closely detailed and deceptively straight-faced affair. It was also conceived very much in close partnership with his own *Salome*, Josephine Barstow. The production has now reached Opera North; but its twin pillars are gone and in its restaging, unsupervised by Herz, the edifice of dialectic and dramaturgy is dangerously tottering.

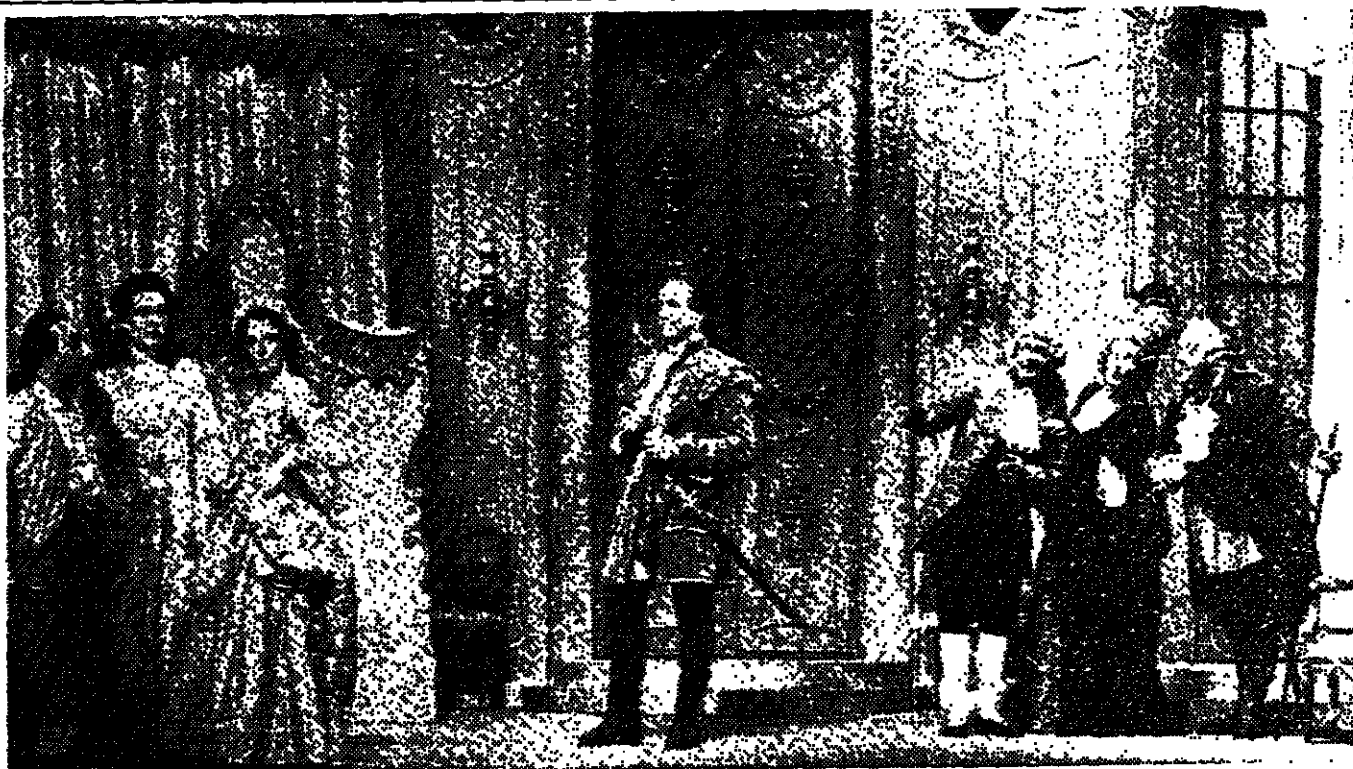
The visual points remain intact: the court of Herod as amphitheatre crammed with spectators, though they seem less busy and less oppressive; the colours and shapes that nod toward Strauss's empathy with Klimt. But as hard as David Gama, staff producing for Opera North, worked his company, the essential inner movement and spirit is now blurred at the edges. Movement and pacing is too crude, too generalized.

Many a *Salome* could benefit from some Opera Factory-style in-service physical training, and Penelope Daner, making her British debut, is no exception. Given that her lurching, panting, rather clumsy nymphet is physically and vocally a long way off Strauss's dream of a 16-year-old princess with an Isolde voice, Ms Daner should certainly have been given more help in focusing in her body what she, as yet, fails to express in her voice. One moment we'll be drawn over the edge. But, this apart, neither chastity nor dignity, neither pity nor fear has very much place in a portrayal which would really be rather happier among the intrigues of Dallas.

Phillip Joll's Jokanaan, on the other hand, is a statuesque portrayal, richly voiced and resonant in presence. Against his vast spiritual peckdrop, Nigel Douglas's Herod is nicely sharp-edged, taut with terror at sharp thought of resurrection and at the touch of the wind. Della Jones's Herodias, alone of the court, finds true horror, the very heart of darkness in her voice. It is a deeply impressive, properly convulsive performance.

In a *Narraboth*, Beverly Mill's Page and the five chorus members who provide real muscle in the Judaic fugato all deserve a mention. The highest praise, though, must go to David Lloyd-Jones, who remembers the opera is a scherzo with a fatal conclusion. The English Northern Philharmonia is at once each character, each reaction, each response. And it is in the pit rather than on the stage that, this time round, we feel all the restlessness, the sensuality, and smell so much of the stench of Strauss's *flur* du mal.

Hilary Finch



Glyndebourne opera is 50 years old today. It opened its doors on May 29, 1934, with Mozart's *Le nozze di Figaro* with a cast which included Willi Domgraf-Fassbaender as Figaro, Audrey Mildmay - wife of John Christie, the founder of Glyndebourne - as Susanna and Roy Henderson as Count Almaviva.

*Figaro* was revived the next season and again in 1936, by which time Mariano Stabile (far left, above) had taken over as Figaro and John Brownlee (centre stage) as Almaviva. Audrey Mildmay is third from the left, with Heddle Nash

## Glyndebourne jubilee

gesticulating in the right-hand group. The pre-war *Figaro* forms part of the first side of HMV's Glyndebourne Festival Fiftieth Anniversary album (SLS 2900233), a three-record set which is a compilation of historic recordings from the

first 30 years of Glyndebourne. Simultaneously on HMV there is a new record of Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, with Thomas Allen in the title role, conducted by Glyndebourne's music director, Bernard Haitink (SLS 1436653). Both these recordings will be revived in "Saturday" next month.

Tonight's opening opera for this season is, of course, *Figaro*, with a cast led by Claudio Desderi, Richard Stilwell, Isobel Buchanan, Gianna Rolandi and Faith Esham. The conductor is Bernard Haitink and the producer Peter Hall.

## Concert

### RLPO/Janowski

#### Festival Hall

The familiarity of the others has long since made No 4 the most arresting of Rachmaninov's piano concertos. It is easy to understand why it has not shared their popularity. Commentators usually apologize for its not being like them, but the point is that it is a much later work.

Revised in 1941, two years before Rachmaninov's death, it is elliptical in just the way that a composer's final music is, often is. The lyrical outbursts, for example, are real, and characteristic, but sometimes are brusquely curtailed.

In Friday night's performance by Peter Donohoe with the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic it was reassuring that the soloist's opening chordal theme was presented as part of the texture. And that the often surprising orchestral detail was reassuringly shared by the conductor, Marek Janowski. The keyboard writing is spare by Rachmaninov's standards yet still extremely difficult, and Mr Donohoe was masterful at all points, not least in his response to the orchestral complications.

The enigmatic heart of this concerto is its slow movement, where the invention is not

short-winded but, rather, concentrated. Some of the music's almost neoclassical coolness is lost here, and in the finale Mr Donohoe even had chances for overt virtuosity.

The meaning of this latter is as ambiguous, though, as the Largo's sudden, brief, heavy recitative outburst. There is no doubt of the singular energy which runs through this strange piece, however, and which was fully released in this notable performance.

Much less of a rare bird in our concert hall is Rachmaninov's "Paganini" Rhapsody, which followed. It might also be said that there are no problems here, except for the soloist. Certainly, in many of these two dozen variations on Paganini's theme, the romanticism or pianistic display appears straightforward. Yet there are wry, quizzical elements even here, and some unexpected bits of orchestration.

Another theme, the *Dies Irae*, sometimes is used also, and what I liked best about this performance was the extent to which it brought out the contrast between this ancient, immovable plainsong melody and Paganini's contribution, which almost endlessly proliferates invention and flights of virtuosity.

Max Harrison

## Dance

### Romeo and Juliet

#### Covent Garden

Among this season's crop of new Royal Ballet Julietts and Romeos, Friday night was supposed to bring the only joint debut, but in the event Jay Jolley was unable to appear through illness or injury, so Ravenna Tucker found herself playing her first Juliet with both a true love and a false love other than whom she had expected, since Julian Hosking switched roles to replace Jolley, leaving Paris vacant to Ross MacGibbon to take over.

Both men had obviously thought hard about these roles and acted intelligently; both partnered very securely; and whether the late change from the partnerships she had rehearsed with was disconcerting to Tucker or spurred her to fresh efforts, who but she can say?

Certainly her Juliet was as beautifully danced as would be expected from what we have seen of her in other roles, and considerably more convincing than could have been forecast on past form. Her acting gathered strength during the evening (that has been true of almost all this season's newcomers to the ballet). A sweet-natured, perhaps too composed little girl at first, she began to acquire a decisive edge after the

wedding to Romeo.

Her death was especially moving. At first she seemed unable to take in that Romeo was dead; then she accepted the inevitability of joining him with an almost ardent determination.

I can just mention another notable performance last week in a leading role: that of Anna Serdikova as Eve in the Moscow Classical Ballet's *Creation of the World*. Long-limbed, a beautiful and expressive mover, she is in her different way as good as Maximova - not quite so funny, but more touching in the ballet's final scenes, especially the moment when she realizes she is about to bear the world's first baby.

John Percival

## PUBLISHING

### Best laid plans . . .

On June 11 a new street atlas of London is published. It has 400 pages and, for the first time in such compilations (of which there are a number), superbly clear coloured maps, showing all the streets of the capital as they really are, not simply in diagrammatic form. Dual carriageways, one-way streets, public and other important buildings, even house numbers are shown at intervals in the case of long roads.

The joint publishers are Newnes and Ordnance Survey, and there lies the rub - it has been argued, depending upon how you look at it. The national grid index system - OS's prerogative - makes the atlas unique, easy to use (Central London is at a scale of six inches to the mile) and compatible with other OS mapping of the area. The ABC London Street Atlas is a snip at £1.95.

Other producers of maps and atlases have formed the Map and Atlas Publishers Fair Trading Committee to protest against OS's involvement in projects of this kind. Why should one specific publisher benefit from OS's information? Conversely, why should OS, a branch of the country's state publishing apparatus paid for by the taxpayer, make profits from a commercial enterprise?

Stanley Paul publish on July 9 Zola: *The Official Biography*. My first thought that it had taken the nineteenth-century French novelist a long time to come into his own was dispelled when I read that, to accompany the book, there is "major feature and advertising in the *Daily Mail*". The interesting question is: did the newspaper pay Roderick Bloomfield of Stanley Paul, doyen of sports publishers, to issue the book, or is the *Mail* paying out yet more money to keep Miss Budd to itself?

Weidenfeld & Nicholson are currently advertising for an "Assistant to the Fiction Director". The job description makes it clear that the assistant has to perform as secretary as well, and to possess a keen interest in all kinds of fiction. Experience in proof-reading is an asset, and an ability to copy-edit. That is not all: "book evaluation is highly desirable". Quite a person, this new assistant to the fiction director. The fiction director, presumably, spends her time having luncheon with authors, agents and literary editors while her assistant does the book evaluation.

E. J. Croadcock

Have authors been wrong for decades in blaming their publishers and the distribution system for their sales? Has it, all this time, been something connived at by booksellers and librarians in cahoots? Not only, it appears from the new BA president booksellers do not sell books but they do not particularly want to. How awful if we bought too many of the things and nobody went to their public libraries. What then would librarians do?

E. J. Croadcock

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## SPECTRUM

Quentin Crisp, one-time Naked Civil Servant has moved to New York. Americans may seem rude, he says, but they admire old people

# The view from the kidney of Manhattan

My home for the last two years has been in a rooming house on New York's East Third Street, at the edge of what the natives call 'the DMZ Zone'. If I lived any further east I would have to travel to and from all social engagements in an armoured vehicle. My bedchamber, at the top of the stairs on the third floor, is decorated in a style which befits my station in life: early Low Tech. I have a portable heater, a telephone and a hot-plate - all that I need to survive now that my life has become one long camping trip. I have no radio because my interest in Civil Defence is minimal and what else is radio good for? I have no television set because I don't see why I, of all people, should pay to take unreality seriously.

Visitors to my room often intimate that they find it cramped and suggest that I would be happier elsewhere, whereas I think that to have as much as 120 square feet in the heart - or rather, given my location, the kidney of Manhattan - is bliss, far beyond anything I dreamt for myself when I was young.

Sometimes these same visitors look out of my one window, which faces another wing of the house, and ask me if I wouldn't prefer a better view? Only unimaginative people need a view, but I don't say so. I like walls. I tell them, there are few things in life more reassuring than a wall, especially a blank one.

The wall I face is not perfect, however. There are two windows facing mine, so I do not escape reminders of other people. Sometimes, at night, any time after eleven, when I am huddling under my only lightbulb, a knock will come at my door or a verbal demand will pass right through it from my neighbour complaining that he cannot get to sleep with my light shining in his eyes.

To ask why he does not get a blind would be to raise the equally embarrassing question as to why I don't get one either. Rather than get embroiled in this rignarole (for me the reason is that I don't see the point to investing in a blind, even one of Venetian

quietude, when any day now I expect Life's curtain to fall) I have taken to putting out my light promptly by 11 pm. If I come in later than that I undress in the dark, so as to spare my photosensitive neighbour any aggravation to his optic nerve. Living in proximity with other people requires that we consider their feelings may seem to be, for that very eccentricity may be the essence of their identity. When my neighbour complains and I give way, or he notices that there is no longer any cause for offence, it may have little to do in fact, with the alleged sleep-reducing glow of my wan sixty-watter, which after all has to penetrate two window-panes caked with soot before it impinges upon the retina of his insomniacal eyes - it may be simply that he needs to exert his will and to savour the small victory of somebody obliging him. If something as little as the flick of a switch is enough to keep him docile then I am perfectly willing to liaise. It could be much worse: I could be living next door to a rock musician of the heavy metallurgical persuasion.

As the butt of mockery and abuse almost from birth I became well acquainted with humility and her twin, irony

I am often asked by people why I am so patient with my enemies. The reason is partly habit and partly strategy. Having been the butt of mockery and abuse almost from birth I became well acquainted with humility and her twin, irony, even before my compulsory miseducation began in earnest. I had died of exhaustion if I had tried to combat the treatment I received, instead I feigned not to be angry. This is the only method known to me by which one can survive one's emotions and also feign not to have them. It works.

All New Yorkers are familiar with the aural equivalent of Chinese water torture encountered nowadays when



Quentin Crisp: "Who am I to refuse a call? I need every free meal I can get"

telephoning a large store or company. Instead of receiving prompt, efficient and courteous service you find yourself listening to Ponchielli's *Dance of the Hours* or some other musical clatter while waiting for someone to answer your call. There is probably a theory worked out by some psychologist (who instead of remaining a good doctor went into market research instead) which states that people will wait longer for service if they are soothed by lullabies into comatose submission - while the company saves on the number of workers it hires to answer your calls. As for the poor, the only buffer they can afford is to unplug their phones - with the obvious disadvantage that when the quiz-master calls offering an all-expenses-paid trip to Bermuda in exchange for an explanation of who Maria Montez was, they won't hear about it. But then the poor always have bad luck it seems.

To me the telephone is a window facing the outside world and I feel obliged to keep it open: who am I to

refuse a call from anyone? Instead of using a buffer to protect me I employ the art of manners so as to be open to every social opportunity (I need every free meal I can get) but not to be imposed upon unbearably by bores, windbags and psychos. One day, I fancy, someone will ring up, saying "I have this friend you may like, coming into town. She used to be in movies. Why don't we all have lunch tomorrow?" And when I show up the next day, the surprise guest will turn out to be Maureen O'Hara. She will smile and I will hear an Aeolian harp playing an Irish air, and our memories will do a little jig. Meanwhile, back on the Lower East Side, one of my most frequent callers, at present, is someone I've never met. She has a young-sounding voice, and introduced herself after *The Naked Civil Servant* was repeated in the New York area on television. She seems timid and shy but is not without perceptiveness. "The thing that struck me the most when watching the film is that you never wanted

anything for yourself." I was delighted that she had noticed something so subtle that even professional critics had not detected it, yet for the rest of her calls she had nothing much to say and merely needed someone 'nice' to share her nothingness with.

For six sizzling summer weeks during 1983, when most sensible New Yorkers have departed for breezy beaches or more temperate climes, an intrepid producer in search of miraculous profits or a tax loss (which my spies in the world of high finance tell me is often the same thing - no wonder the economy is shaky) staged a revival of my one-man show, entitled: *How to Make It in the Big Time*. Much to my amazement, hundreds of people

When people say that Americans are rude they usually mean they are nosy, and they are, they long to know everything

showed up each week at the Actor's Playhouse on Seventh Avenue - such is the drawing power of air conditioning. Reuters News Service, in an article about the show, dubbed me 'the powdered Messiah' which like most journalism adds false excitement to the facts. Even with my name in lights and my countenance plastered around New York on posters (now peeling - how fleeting is fame) I remain the same: Your Humble Servant.

I agreed to be lured out of retirement but only as a stand-in for Gloria Swanson who was permanently indisposed. I viewed the show as my glorious swan song and wanted to call it 'Crisp's Last Stand'. Much of the programme, as in the past, consisted of questions-and-answers; some of the inquiries I received were trivial and begged to be sent up: 'What sign are you?'

'I'm Septuagenarian,' I replied.

In America practically everyone regards himself as middle class and is proud of it, whereas in England to call something 'middle class' is to condemn it. (Having pottery ducks on your walls would stamp you as indisputably lower middle class in England, but in America the harshest comment that would be made about having such ducks on your walls is that you must be into 'fifties kitsch'. Things are dated by time here and to some extent by taste but never by class.)

There is a mad desire to be fashionable in America, to change when things change and always in order to seem young. There is much less desire to seem young in England, but in America youth is not merely a phase through which one passes but a lifelong value. There may be seven ages of man, according to Shakespeare, but in America there is only one that matters - perpetual adolescence. On the other hand, Americans, unlike the English, show little interest in seeming aristocratic or refined, although there

are the occasional jokes about people who came over on the *Mayflower*. DeBrett has now produced a book called *The Texan Aristocracy*, but this is a misnomer because it's really about the rich, and while great wealth may create a glassy shield around certain Americans it does not bestow any of the attributes of aristocracy.

When Americans parade their wealth, they do so chiefly in the form of extreme generosity. When I visited Texas, during my lecture tour, found this to be overwhelming. I was practically handed the keys to the cities of Austin and Houston, but not having been raised with my own Neiman Marcus charge account, I had no idea what to do with such extravagant gifts. The American habit of generosity includes the desire to make others feel at home and to make everyone feel that they are your equal, though not perhaps in wealth.

Some years ago in Los Angeles I attended an awards ceremony, the star of which was Miss Julie Harris. There was a moment when I asked my companion if Miss Harris had arrived. He stood up and looked about, and then seeing her on the far side of the room, walked over to where she was, evidently to ask her if there was a moment when I might be presented to her. She immediately got up from her table, left everything, and crossed the room in order to present herself to me. This is an instance of the way that the American idea of generosity, hospitality and good manners work. They endeavour to always make the first move, and they are concerned about creating the impression that it is an honour for them to meet you.

When people say that Americans are rude they usually mean that they are nosy, and they are, they long to know everything about you, in the middle of the street, even in the dead of winter, but this is because they feel they are your friends, so they don't see their curiosity about you as an invasion of privacy.

Although there is a reverence for the young in America, there is no blame laid upon people simply because they are old, an attitude which exists in England, where anyone who is having a jolly life at the age of 60 is treated with derision.

In America, people like Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Ruth Gordon, to name a few of the actresses who keep on working come hell or arthritis, are regarded practically as heroic figures. In England, the old tend to be pushed aside as dotty relics, but in America, if you can run around Central Park at the age of 86 someone is bound to put you on television - or a cable TV show at least for the deregulated airwaves are an arid waste in constant need of irrigation. Contra Mr Orwell: in America people are grateful that they are worth watching.

Adapted from *Manners from Heaven*, by Quentin Crisp, is published by Hutchinson on June 24, price £6.95

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## Every cliché nestling in its niche

however... Russell Davies

A weekend conference convened in hopes of forming an Amalgamated Union of Cliché Twisters ended in uproar last night. One delegate described the scene as "a shambles of the first water". I was only there as an observer, acting for and on behalf of the United Union of Tautologues and Allied Trades and Suchlike Professions. That's all I was there for. That was my only role or purpose in being on the premises. But I was appalled and shocked. It did not look like a union meeting. It did not resemble a union meeting in any way, shape or form. It was more like a bear garden with the gloves off. A shambles.

At the centre of the dispute stood the formidable figure of Mr Sid Olivetti, president of the Ancient Brotherhood of Metaphor Mixers, who opened the proceedings. "Yes" agreed a junior official of the same union later. "It was all down to Sid. He put his cards on the table and it had a domino effect." In the course of his speech, Mr Olivetti accused the government of "waving an olive branch in the face of history". Mrs Thatcher, he stated, was "the biggest red rag to which my union, speaking as a bull, has been subjected. Subjected to. But now we intend to start the ball rolling in the direction of a horse of a different colour, this time with teeth." His union was tired, said Mr Olivetti, of playing second fiddle, like some fly on the wall of the Augustan stables. Now was the time to grasp the nettle and catch the Prime Minister with her trousers down.

At this point, Mr Arnold Crossbottom of the Inspired Society of Sports Stylists rose like a salmon to put his ear in. Noting the absence of Simile Forgers' Union leader George Lykeness, he remarked that:

"Hamlet without the prince is par for the course in this case." But in the wake of Mr Lykeness' non-appearance, continued Mr Crossbottom, he intended to take the game to the opposition anyway and say what he'd come to say regardless, in spite of the unavailability of Mr Lykeness, whether anybody liked it or not.

This proposal received audible support from the Tautologues, but as soon as Mr Crossbottom announced his intention of "flying a kite on behalf of a no-strings policy", he was abruptly called to order, and eventually removed from the debating chamber altogether, still protesting loudly that it was a case of the Chair wagging the dog.

Mr Jack Quink, representing the Simile Forgers, likened Mr Crossbottom's intervention to "a storm in an already overfilled teacup" and requested that a vote of censure be passed on the departed delegate, to restore confidence in whom, he suggested, was like expecting to extract blood from the Blarney Stone. Several bloodstained Irish delegates rose to protest, led by Detmol McClukey of the Overwriters' Guild, who claimed that his members were "the flower of a sterile profession, standing head and shoulders above the dwarves on the conference committee". The proceedings were briefly adjourned for first aid and tea, during which a Fraternal Sentence from Mr Bernard Levin was formally read.

Conference chairman Joe "Troubled" Waters reopened the session with a call for moderation. He did not, he reminded his audience, wish to

go naked into the conference chamber whistling in the dark, nor could he stand before the Spirit of History carrying a different kettle of fish from the one he'd already put where his mouth was. "If you don't want to burn the midnight oil", he admonished, "stay out of the kitchen." At the same time, he was fully cognisant of the potential knock-on effect of a belt-and-braces option, he added. "The last thing I want is to hear the public shouting a plague on both their trousers."

Resuming his attack, Mr Olivetti declared himself "decimated" by Mr Waters' address. He had piled Pelion, Mr Olivetti said, on Ossa. Seldom had Mr Olivetti heard the gamut of cloud-cuckoo-land so remorselessly run. Mr Waters was a walking knee-jerk reaction, continued Mr Olivetti, if allowed to bring home the bacon in the style to which he

had become accustomed, he would surely tip the scales towards making the trade union movement the Jewel in the crown on the scrapheap of history. When a fish out of water hogs the limelight, concluded Mr Olivetti with perhaps the shadow of a twinkle in his eye, it is on the cards that he won't know on which side his bread is buttered on."

When rapturous applause from the floor failed to evoke any response from the platform party, there were prolonged calls for mass resignations; but Mr Waters, seizing the microphone, announced the refusal of all motions to everybody's executive "pending an amelioration of the industrial situation situation getting better" (loud shouts of "Yes!" from the Tautologues). As the din worsened, it was just possible to hear the chairman reconvene the meeting for Tuesday week at the Hazy Exchange. Maculation, continued Mr Olivetti, field, but the traditional singing of "It's a Funny Game, bacon in the style to which he

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#### ACROSS

- 1 Sugar solution (5)
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- 9 Causing annoyance (7)
- 10 Silent monk (8)
- 11 Move rapidly (4)
- 13 Alluring (11)
- 17 Tardy (4)
- 18 Very disagreeable (8)
- 21 Fugitive search (7)
- 22 Terror (5)
- 23 Statistical calendar (7)
- 24 Rummage (5)

#### DOWN

- 1 Gossamer (6)
- 2 Cuban dance (5)
- 3 View (8)
- 4 Quirky (13)
- 6 Appropriate (4)
- 7 Black pond bird (7)
- 12 Preamble (8)
- 14 Opposite word (7)
- 15 College graduates (6)
- 16 Overused expression (6)
- 19 Ultimate (5)
- 20 Consume in fire (4)
- 28 Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise

#### SOLUTION TO SATURDAY'S JUMBO CONCISE

ACROSS: 1 Succumbence 9 In readiness 15 Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse 16 Bedstead 17 Imaginal 18 Lancancer 19 Over time 20 Hallmarks 22 Analgesia 23 No buyer 26 Cloud 28 Nurses 29 Resistor 30 Standard operating procedure 37 Ride shock 39 Resistor 41 Igniter 42 Non vote 44 Osmosis 46 Unhappily 47 General medical practitioner 51 Adelphi 53 Fiddle 55 Cocks 56 Tally ho 59 El Alamein 60 Improvisation 63 Espouse 64 Swiss talk 67 Unbeaten 69 Assassins 70 All people that on earth do dwell 71 Hypochondria 72 Consider risks

DOWN: 1 Soft brown 2 Sounding board 3 Ethnicity 4 Torchbearer 5 Bleatish 6 Eyeball 7 Blongated 8 Sassy 9 Klaffer 10 Reprehense 11 Ancon 12 Igloo 13 Express regret 14 Shaver waste 21 Summi 23 Anarchist 24 Gag 26 Cloakroom 27 Over rated 28 Summi 31 Dispose 32 All in 33 Geometric 34 Resources 35 Denarii 36 Prayer 38 Operative 40 Grill 43 Needed a flipp 46 Funny business 48 Creep 49 In the saddle 50 Sever's cash 52 Pa 53 Finner 54 term 56 Chimnusa 57 Cro 58 Mason 59 Laplander 59 Overalls 61 Pukhvi 62 Undo 63 65 Great 66 Apple 68 Antic



## MONDAY PAGE

Pirates buried it, ships sank with it, nobility was entombed with it, Irishmen mislaid it.

Paul Pickering meets today's high-tech treasure hunters and marks the spots where the fortunes lie

# From wrecks to riches

All the self-respecting treasure hunter needed in the old days was a rough map left by a pirate who didn't believe in banks and a blunderbuss stuffed with rusty nails to dispatch the partners in crime when the loot was discovered. Optional extras included an evil sounding name like Black Dog, a satirical parrot to undermine the confidence of rivals and a cabin boy with publishing connections if the doubloons turned out to be duff.

Pirates seem to have had an obsession with burying things. Those early plays by Captain Kidd and the like to reduce the money supply on board ship usually had the disastrous consequence of the crew turning against them. Walking the plank, sad captains may have pondered that the economist Keynes was right and they should have at least let the lads dig up the treasure more often.

But buried treasure is only the half of it. There are a quarter of a million wrecks around the coasts of Britain

alone, many still groaning with gold and silver and jewels.

Locating wrecks can be just as profitable as striking oil and the modern L. J. Silver (Offshore Bahama) Ltd is more likely to be backed by City money than a fair wind and to employ a team of lawyers more effective than a blunderbuss. The parrot has been replaced by a concealed tape recorder to make sure details of "verbal agreements" are kept, and if L.J. has a limp it is from the weight in his wallet.

Anyone who gets in his way is likely to be sunk with a broadside of writs. No sooner does someone find treasure these days than barristers are pulling on the wigs and can soon decompress the confidence of any rogue diver without salvage rights.

The new Mr Silver will employ an army of divers and use the latest computers, robots, sensors and silicon-targeted cameras to locate the horde. He should also be prepared to take on governments. A major

diplomatic row blew up over the treasure in the Admiral Nakimov, the floating bank of Czar Nicholas II, a 8,524 ton cruiser which sank in the Russo-Japanese war off the island of Tsushima with an estimated £1,700m in gold and platinum on board.

When Japanese divers from a boat called Heavenly Response brought up platinum worth £70m, the Russians said they should have been informed. The Japanese said they were only compelled to inform their ancestors and if the Russians wanted to see any of the platinum, they could jolly well give back four islands formerly the property of Japan. The row promises to run for years.

Politics raises its head, too, in the case of the Irish Crown Jewels. On July 6, 1907, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, forerunners of the IRA, blackmailed two homosexuals working in Dublin Castle to smuggle out the jewels and bury them near the little town of Greystones.

They were immediately picked up

for questioning by the British and executed by the Brotherhood as soon as they were released, normal practice with potential informants. Unfortunately, the commander in charge forgot to ask them where the treasure was buried before the triggers were pulled.

A "Roman galley" discovered off the coast of Brazil has not met with the approval of the government, which has been dumping thousands of tons of gravel on the boat. It wants to be descended from the Portuguese, not the Italians, possibly fearing claims of sovereignty from the Italianate Argentines if the galley was authenticated.

When you get your treasure to the surface, it can be a disappointing concrete of barnacled coins. Mr Jack Slack, who recovered £3m in pieces of eight off Grand Bahama, kept it at home while the litigation rumbled on. "How do you expect me to clean with all this damn treasure everywhere," sobbed his wife.

And the most unromantic spots can conceal filthy lucre. Some £3m is said to be buried under Basingstoke by the fifth Marquis of Winchester to save it from Cromwell's troops. Lord Robens used to burrow under his house in West Drayton, Middlesex, but even his considerable mining experience failed to locate the £30,000 of treasure said to be hidden there.

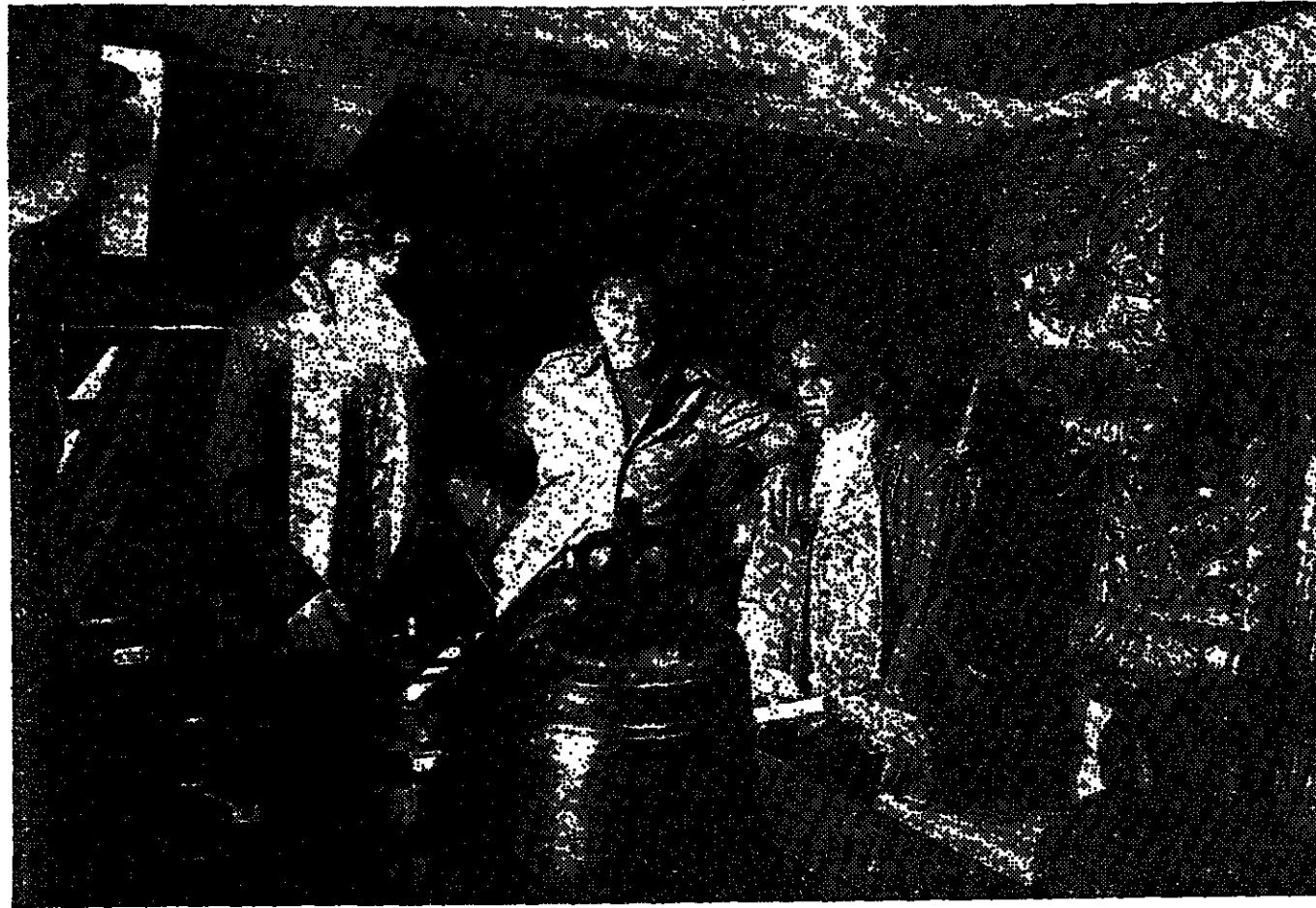
The advertising agencies have also cashed in and commercialism threatens to devalue the art. Hard on the heels of trash sport comes trash treasure with chocolate companies and authors burying things, including clues in long and tedious books.

Treasure hunting has got to be kept pure and personally I will be looking for the £200 million golden Madonna of Coros. The lifesize statue had been enamelled over by the original thieves who hit it in the jungle before murdering each other. Locals have since found it and it forms a simple travellers' shrine outside the pueblo of ... But that would be telling



RICHARD KING  
Mind the sharks (Left)

LESLEY RUNNALLS  
The sky divers (Above)



ROLAND MORRIS  
Taking pot luck (Left)

"The advice I would give, and I am 77 and have been looking for wrecks for a long time, is to get it all fixed up with the solicitors at the start. We rediscovered the wreck of the man o' war Colossus in 1975. I was working with Mark Horobin and Mike Hicks in that scheme. It was carrying a pottery collection dating back to the sixth century which had belonged to William Hamilton, husband of Nelson's mistress Emma and was thought to be priceless. We got

up the pottery for the British Museum and it all turned out well in the end, but at one time we were more than £60,000 in debt because it took years.

They eventually accepted the pottery and it cost them £62,000. Everybody was satisfied, but we had expected a lot more. Experts had valued it higher and we thought we were on a safe tack with a museum. We brought up 35,000 shards and then got the guns up, eight large ones and numerous small ones. I did not make any money out of it at all, just got a few exhibits for my museum after the team's 1,000 hours of diving and clearing 200 tons of boulders from the site."

"I started Fathomline with my colleague John Gratton, whose business was looking for old wrecks. The most logical way of treasure hunting seemed to be setting up a commercial company and a long term organization instead of trying to fund individual projects. The history of half-baked financing is strong in this field. We have put together a good team of research people, divers and financial backing. In the past, people have negotiated with the local port commander half on, half off the record. We intend to deal with governments.

Yes, our shareholders include Algy Cluff, of Cluff Oil. Alan Laird of the stockbrokers Northcote & Co, and merchant bankers Baring Brothers. We intend to approach the thing in a sensible businesslike way and are looking into several areas around the world. We researched the wreck of the Spanish galleon at Tobermory, off Scotland, but decided there was not enough evidence. I have seen a wreck off Cuba, but only as yet with snorkel equipment. I met a shark, no, he wasn't wearing pin stripes. I carefully swam round him."

"I fly on Concorde for British Airways and have been able to dive on wrecks all over the world. It sounds strange, but working on a project like the Mary Rose is far more satisfying than finding treasure oneself. It was marvellous to stand on the bridge after they had raised it and look back over 430 years. When we were underwater, discovering an everyday object was as exciting as gold or silver.

Often we were working in zero visibility, you had to rely on touch. A large basket was found like that and we did not know what it was until we got it to the surface.

People argue over rights to wrecks and when I was diving in Mauritius for Ming china from a Dutch East Indiaman, there had been trouble between British and French divers; the underwater James Bond stuff. I was quite surprised.

My husband Ian, who is a pilot, dives too. I have been diving for 15 years with the British Sub Aqua Club and it's essential to have a good training. Sharks aren't a problem. I met some really friendly ones in the Grenadines."



RICHARD LARN  
Down for grabs (Left)

"Three years ago with my wife I started the UK Wreck Register to try to collect all the information on shipwrecks around the British Isles. It soon outgrew a manual and the computer was the answer to a prayer. Now we have a £10,000 Tandy TRS 80 computer. What ship would I like to find the most? The Merchant Royal would be the one because it's a West Country wreck 10 leagues from Land's End and is very rich. It went down on September 23, 1641, returning to England with £500,000 in silver,

gold and jewels; you can imagine what that would be worth today.

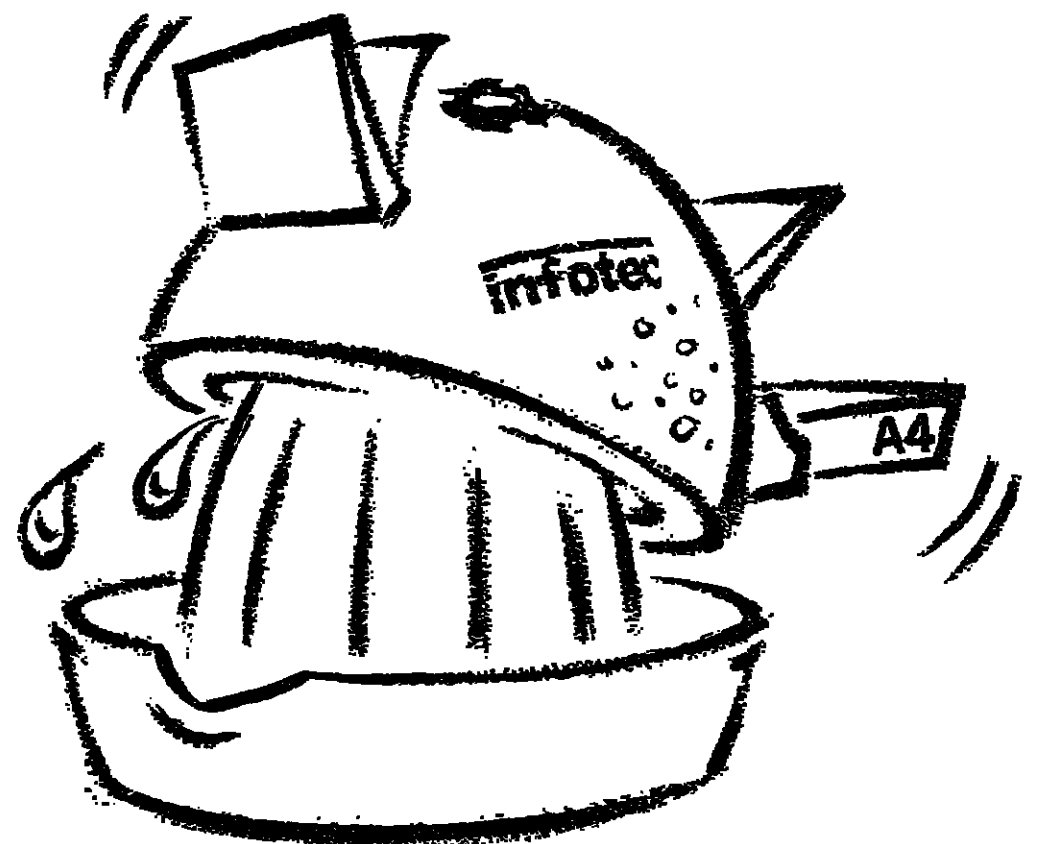
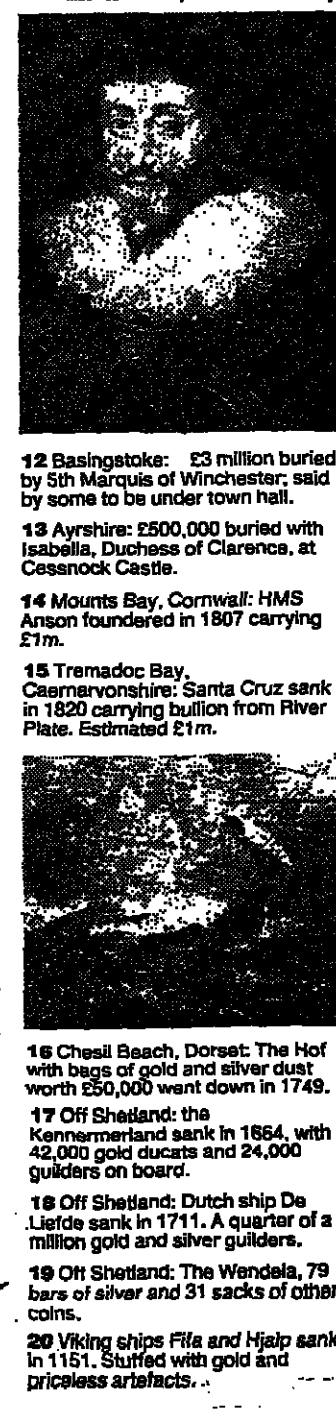
But "treasure" could just as easily be a World War One steamship carrying brass shell cases. Everyone thinks things in the sea are up for grabs and it can lead to ugly incidents. In the West Indies, American divers run around with sub-machineguns and people are killed. But I have never had a huge find diving and it all goes into the Charleston shipwreck museum. I wouldn't say it's possible to make your fortune, but then there was HMS Edinburgh with £40m in gold. And there are others about."

## The top twenty treasure trails

Illustrations: Mary Evans Picture Library

- 1 Off Kinsale, Ireland: Lusitania sunk by U Boat, 1915. Up to £4m on board.
- 2 Off Land's End: the Merchant Royal, September 1641. Estimated £20m in gold, silver and jewels.
- 3 The West: King John's crown jewels. Between £1m and £4m.
- 4 Greystones, south of Dublin: Irish crown jewels. At least £2m. Irish police reopened files last year.
- 5 Goodwin Sands, Kent: Golden Lion and Red Lion sank in December 1592 with £10m at today's value in gold and silver.
- 6 Goodwin Sands: St Peter, 1592. Cargo estimated at £25m.
- 7 Pembroke: Spanish galleon Santa Cruz, 1679. At least £1m in coins.
- 8 Pirth of Tay: twelve of the Earl of Argyll's ships sank in 1650. An estimated £20m in treasure.

- 9 Anglesey: the Royal Charter steamship, 1859; 25,000 sovereigns still to be found.
- 10 Guernsey: naval ship Victory with 100 bronze guns now worth £1m sank in October 1744.
- 11 Guernsey: French East Indiaman with gold and jewels worth £1m sank in 1866.
- 12 Basingstoke: £3 million buried by 5th Marquis of Winchester, said by some to be under town hall.
- 13 Ayrshire: £500,000 buried with Isabella, Duchess of Clarence, at Cessnock Castle.
- 14 Mounts Bay, Cornwall: HMS Anson founded in 1807 carrying £1m.
- 15 Tremadoc Bay, Caernarvonshire: Santa Cruz sank in 1820 carrying bullion from River Plate. Estimated £1m.
- 16 Chesil Beach, Dorset: The Hof with bags of gold and silver dust worth £50,000 went down in 1749.
- 17 Off Shetland: the Kammarmund sank in 1864, with 42,000 gold ducats and 24,000 guineas on board.
- 18 Off Shetland: Dutch ship De Liefde sank in 1711. A quarter of a million gold and silver guilders.
- 19 Off Shetland: The Wendela, 79 bars of silver and 31 sacks of other coins.
- 20 Viking ships Fife and Hjalp sank in 1161. Stuffed with gold and priceless artefacts.



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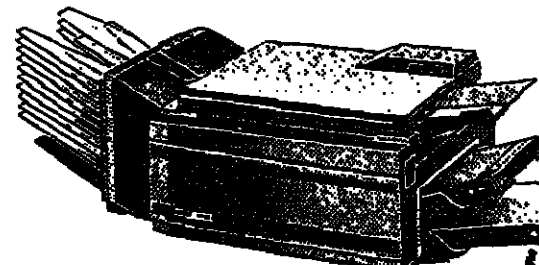
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**TOMORROW IS HERE. AND IT'S ORANGE.**





## PARIS DIARY

Frank Johnson

## Bourgeoisie, aux barricades

One evening last week, I attended my first riot since taking up residence in Paris. It was only a minor, informal riot. No one was maimed; dress was optional; only the special police wore formal, steel hats. The function was thus similar to a dinner at which only the waiters wear evening dress. But anyone's first Paris riot is always an occasion.

The invitation was extended by several hundred extreme right-wingers taking part in a march. They chanted their intention of, at some unspecified point in the future, inducing President Mitterrand's departure from office, although they phoned it more obscenely. "Join us, join us," they shouted.

The youths had attached themselves to, or were part of, a more bourgeois demonstration against the government's plan to secure greater state control of private, mainly Catholic schools. But such youths were in a minority. The march largely consisted of the well-dressed middle-aged and their children.

There had been early signs of a thirst for conflict. As the march reached the Rue de Rivoli, a delayed motorist had got out of his car and had started punching. On the face of it, that was not unusual. When delayed Parisian motorists get out of their cars, it is usually to make it easier to punch. The difference here was that, instead of punching other motorists, this man launched himself at several thousand marchers. He was easily restrained by the middle-aged, but a score of youths bore down from further back and seemed disappointed that his protest was unidirectional.

Later I emerged at a Metro station called Duroc, in the Boulevard Montparnasse, and found myself positioned exactly between the rebellious youths and a squad of helmeted CRS riot police, with shields and truncheons, who were running towards them.

## Safely behind a verbal sidestep

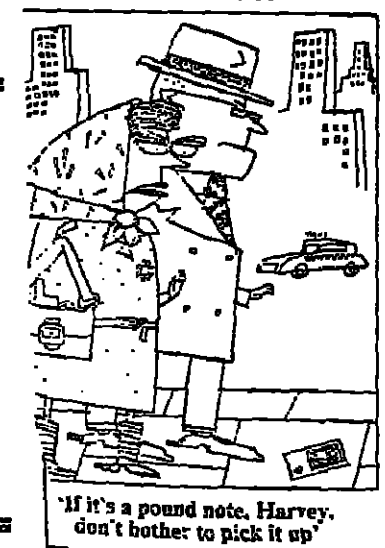
According to the British liberal press down the ages, these police-men are, at functions such as this, in the habit of clubbing mere spectators. It may even be true. So, instead of courting suspicion by running away, I put my hands in my pockets, and assumed an air of incomprehension. A CRS man drew level. "A robbery?" I asked. "No," he replied, "a demonstration." Our idiotic conversation completed, I remained unharmed. Behind me, the waiters were removing the tables and potted palms from the pavement in front of a restaurant with a speed born of centuries of experience of these emergencies.

For the next hour, the youths would gather at a street corner and hoot at the CRS who would run to that corner while the youths retreated to another. The CRS, because of the informality of the riot, made no physical contact. Eventually, some of the youths moved outside of sight of the CRS, tore down the wood and canvas around a building site, sawed it across the Rue du Départ to form a barricade, and set it alight to a chant which could be translated as "Hot, hot, hot. The spring is gonna be hot!" Three press photographers recorded this operation.

It seemed ideologically unsound for a right-wing mob to interfere with the property rights of a private enterprise building firm. But the youths showed a respect for consumer durables by courteously lifting two small cars out of the way of the barricade. Interestingly, a few of the middle-aged appeared to be assisting the youths. The CRS continued with their policy of non-intervention. Eventually, three fire engines arrived to douse the flames after which the CRS ran down the street, and the youths retreated. After that it was time for all of us who had assisted at the soiree - CRS, incendiaries, photographers and spectators - to call for our "arrangements and go home. A much bigger march on the same theme is planned next month.

Several letters have reached me asking whether, in my item last week mentioning the Duc d'Enghien, the Prince de Broglie, M. Valéry Jéquier d'Estain, Talleyrand, and Napoleon, I Savary (the Minister of Education), and Savary (the ex-minister of the Duc d'Enghien), I had intended to confuse M. Maurice Schumann with the late Robert Schuman. Easy though it would be to resist that I had so intended, I had not. The item was perhaps complicated enough already. Through a considerable lapse, I attributed to M. Maurice Schumann the achievements, on behalf of the Common Market, of Robert Schuman. I apologize.

BARRY FANTONI



"If it's a pound note, Harvey, don't bother to pick it up."

Last Wednesday a *Times* leader described the Government's position on the Channel Tunnel as clear cut and admirable: "It is not a project which warrants the use of public funds". The *Financial Times* was less emphatic: "neither government nor market should support the project unless it is economic", it said, with the hint that perhaps the British and French governments and the EEC should seriously consider the use, or backing, of public money.

The *Guardian*, wholeheartedly pro-EEC, wrote: "Given the economic and social advantages to this country, Mr. Ridley (Transport Secretary) would be profoundly foolish not to help the capital markets along."

The attitude towards a Channel tunnel, or bridge, varies according to enthusiasm for the EEC. Those who are hostile towards it, or lukewarm, trot out the financial risks.

The latest gambit of those who would like to be thought in favour of the European idea but are actually reserved about it is to say the permanent link would be fine if private enterprise paid for it entirely. That is an improvement on 1853, when a joint committee of both Houses of Parliament rejected the idea on military grounds. They had been alarmed by Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, who had described to them an imaginary invasion

through the tunnel by 6,000 troops who would rapidly seize Dover and establish a bridgehead for a full-scale onslaught.

The prejudice against being linked with the Continent remains the same. It is the excuses which change. When Tony Crosland was the relevant minister, the Anglo-French scheme, on the edge of fruition, was squashed on the convenient grounds that we could no longer afford it because one of the frequent economic crises which afflict Labour governments required spending cuts.

The French have been willing to cooperate ever since the engineer Mathieu mooted the project to Napoleon in 1800, though that was hardly a propitious time to gain British acceptance of a tunnel. The idea progressed on both sides of the Channel at the prompting of Napoleon III. After Bismarck removed him, the British government became almost active, and tunnel workings were begun. Then Lord Wolseley's intervention put a stop to the enterprise.

A permanent link between Britain and the Continent has nothing to do with cost, whether it is a £3 billion suspension bridge or a £2 billion rail

tunnel. The issue is whether we feel in our hearts that we are genuine Europeans or whether we wish to keep our distance. The cost can always be managed, even if tolls and charges take 100 years to amortize it.

The French are ready to pay half and do not in the least mind giving financial guarantees if private enterprise cannot foot the whole bill. The EEC would also be prepared to pay substantially because of the benefit to Western Europe as a whole.

Spread over the years, the cost would be relatively trivial compared with other public spending, some of which, like Trident - forecast to cost £8.7 billion over the next 15 years - may be unnecessary and certainly will not contribute to our prosperity. The real question is, do we want a permanent link with the Continent? Do we feel safer psychologically if we can get at them, or they at us, only by air and ship? Would it be an unpleasant reestablishment of the umbilical cord broken when the North Sea flooded over the land link 10,000 years ago?

It is our hesitation, possibly subconscious, which makes the French and others in the EEC suspect that we do not genuinely

want to build a united Europe and prefer to be Little Englanders.

How dull and unimaginative, symptomatic of our declining energy and enthusiasm. The Channel link - and I would prefer both road and rail - would be exciting in its novelty from the moment work began. It would create new jobs, cut the cost of our exports and add a new dimension to everyone's life. Popping off to France or a neighbouring country by car for a day or two would become natural and easy instead of an undertaking requiring weeks of preparation.

We would become as used to crossing national borders as the Germans, the French, the Italians, the Belgians and the Dutch. And we would not be forced to pay monstrously high air fares every time we wanted a short trip abroad. Because they can cross frontiers so easily by land, continentalers are less fussed about high inter-European air fares than we are.

A permanent land link with the Continent is a youthful idea full of hope and adventure. Are we becoming so old and arthritic a nation that we are becoming frightened to get out of our beds? The SDP/Liberal Alliance could make some useful mileage on June 14 if it loudly and boldly went on a Channel link and damned the bogus financial calculation.

## James Campbell on a challenge to Scotland's literary defeatism

## The tree that never grew

"Things would have been different if we hadn't been Scots," says a character in Allan Massie's new novel, *One Night in Winter*. "It made us in love with defeat." The Scots themselves acknowledge that they are expert at failure; it has become a part of their mythology. Each generation experiences it differently, but to each comes the realization, as painful as it is inevitable, that it is living in a nation which has been in decline for centuries. Equally painful, because it requires an admission of impotence, is the knowledge that without at least a token political apparatus there is no means of arresting the process.

On the other side of the Scots' training in defeat, however, lies their resilience. There is always some kind of revival going on. Five years ago, the biggest one of the century reached its anti-climax when the referendum on devolution failed to gain a large enough majority to breathe life into the proposals for a Scottish Assembly in Edinburgh. Hope for that token self-determination expired.

As a novelist, Allan Massie would have had particular reason to lament that latest defeat. The absence of real political activity and all its consequences means that novelists lack the complex social background against which to set their stories which writers in other nations take for granted. This partly explains why one of the Scottish writer's favourite subjects is childhood - the one truly apolitical part of a person's life - and also makes some sense of the misty Scottish romanticism which exists to obscure a reality which is often sordid.

Another revival went the same way recently - a Scottish Arts Council-sponsored scheme to create a paperback fiction list and keep it in print. The lack of such a list, indeed of any mass-market paperback publisher in Scotland or an English one willing to give Scottish fiction proper attention, means that the number of Scottish novels in circulation at any given time is very low. This in turn means not only that authors are deprived of adequate reward for their efforts, but that discussion of their work among critics and general readers alike is hindered.

Unfortunately, at the end of last year the paperback fiction scheme went roughly the same way as the assembly, most people seemed to consider it a good thing but not enough voted for it (this time in the Scottish Arts Council's headquarters in Edinburgh).

Some novelists surmount these problems nevertheless. Both Alasdair Gray's *1982*, *Janine* and the new Massie novel are bold enough to make the absence of politics a central part of their substance. Jock MacLeish, hero of Gray's book, frequently digresses into politics in between pornography, sex, and Massie, for his part, has written about politics before. Three years ago he produced a novel about a political murder; not surprisingly, however, he had to leave Scotland (for Rome) to find it. His new novel



Both Massie (top left) and Gray have made the absence of politics a central part of recent novels. Bottom, Trocchi, Hind and Kelman, all confronted with problems unknown to writers south of the border

is an artfully fragmented narrative built around the death of a leading SNP figure - and, correlatively, the decay of its Scottish narrative.

These attempts represent something of a departure in modern Scottish fiction, and suggest that even if the events leading up to 1979 cannot offer the real political backdrop which novelists need, they can at least be used as its emblem.

New novels by Alasdair Gray and Allan Massie should have little difficulty in finding their way into paper covers - not made from Scottish paper, and perhaps their success will stimulate publishers' interest in other work.

Some novels do survive, and there was cause to reconsider two very good ones recently. *The Dear Green Place* by Archie Hind was the only serious contender for the title of "the great Glasgow novel" before the founding (any other word is inadequate) of *Lanark* by Alasdair Gray. It was published in 1966 but had long been out of print until Polygon Books of Edinburgh reissued it in paperback on April 12. *Cain's Book* (1960), a novel set partly in Glasgow and partly in New York, is the major work of Alexander Trocchi, who died in London three days later. They are very different books: Trocchi owes much to European modernism, Hind to nineteenth-century realism; but they have in common at least one factor which may reveal something about the effect of Scotland's impotence on its writers, and therefore, finally, on its people as a whole.

*The Dear Green Place* portrays the life of a working-class family at whose centre is an aspiring writer, Matt Craig. He works first in an office, then in a slaughterhouse, then not at all, while struggling to bring his novel into being. Hind's is very much a "first-novel" type of novel, autobiographical in tone, gauche and verbose in places, but forged out of tremendous energy and imagination. It is a fitting tribute to the city of its creation - a compliment which, it must be said, cuts both ways. For at its close, having failed to write his novel (which, one suspects, would have strongly resembled *The Dear Green Place*), Matt stands on a bridge over the River Clyde, reflecting on the city's frustrated potential and how he, as a failed writer, has turned himself into a kind of living metaphor for it, bearing in his head the jingle that accompanies Glasgow's coat-of-arms:

*This is the tree that never grew,  
This is the bird that never flew,  
This is the fish that never swam,  
This is the bell that never rang.*

*Cain's Book*, written six years earlier, is plainly visible in parts of *The Dear Green Place*.

It is a work of greater technical daring and sophistication, but like the later novel it too centres round the tree that never grew, focusing on a Glasgow man struggling to write a book which in this case is actually called *Cain's Book*. Joe Necchi's case is complicated by other factors, including drug addiction, but he shares the sense of

deprivation which impedes Hind's hero: "the background against which a novelist might set his scene, the aberrant attempts of human beings and societies to respond to circumstances of violence, activity, intellectual and imaginative ardour, political daring. All that was somehow missing from Scottish life. In lieu of (it) there was only a null blot, a cessation of life, a dull absence."

Trocchi fled: Hind found a way of employing that dull absence as his actual subject matter. But it says a lot about the Scottish predicament that two of the most eloquent voices of recent times should have told their stories around the problem of finding a story to tell.

However, the difficulty is greater still, for it begins not with the story but with the voice. The southern English writer's voice is formed in Shakespeare, the King James Bible, all the literary and philosophical movements which were products of a civilization assured of its capacity and standing among comparable civilizations.

The Scottish writer cannot share this dialect, for example, he may feel it is "correct" to write in another; his literature (and his history) is written in three different languages - English, Scots and Gaelic - not all of which he is likely to understand.

Moreover, the dialects of industrial cities such as produced Trocchi, Hind and Gray, are limited in range, being the tool of people whose immediate concerns are necessarily basic.

Some writers, like James Kelman, author of *The Busconductor Hines*, have turned the linguistic dilemma to their advantage, and in different ways both Massie and Gray address the subject in their latest novels. All are aware of what significance these conundrums have for them at the deepest level.

Meanwhile, resurrections continue to push up through the hard earth. During a week in May, Scottish writers congregated in Glasgow to celebrate what the publicity for the Strathclyde Writers' Festival called "Glasgow's revitalised awareness of itself".

Which begs the question: If Archie Hind were revising *The Dear Green Place* to suit the temper of a "revitalised" Glasgow, would he empower his hero to complete his novel? - to let the tree grow and the fish swim and the bell ring?

I doubt it. "I've seen the inexorable force history exerts on the living," says a character in *One Night in Winter*; it was the refusal to face that force which created the cult of defeatism and the corresponding romantic cult of all things tartan. It is for novelists now to tell the story as it really is.

James Campbell is the author of *Invisible Country: A Journey through Scotland* (Weidenfeld & Nicolson). *One Night in Winter*, by Allan Massie, is published on June 7 by Bodley Head, (£7.95). *1982, Janine*, by Alasdair Gray, is published by Jonathan Cape (£8.95), and *The Dear Green Place*, by Archie Hind, by Polygon (£4.95).

## Closing the gates on the stately gimmick

For the owners of Britain's historic country houses the last two years have been difficult ones. Falling numbers of visitors, mainly a result of economic recession, induced fears that public interest and support were on the wane, that the pleasures of roaming through state rooms, long galleries and formal gardens were becoming less appreciated.

This year the warm dry weeks of early spring, and an uncharacteristically sunny Easter, brought capacity crowds and has done much to restore morale.

For Commander Michael Saunders-Watson, president of the Historic Houses Association, the 2,000 or so people who turned up on the bank holiday Monday at his home, Rockingham Castle, on the outskirts of Corby, Northamptonshire, were almost too much of a good thing. "It was really rather dreadful," he recalls, "and in the end we felt we had to give some people their money back."

Useful though they may be as a source of revenue, however, paying visitors cannot alone meet the costs of maintaining stately homes in the splendour in which they expect to find them. Commander Watson, having been forced to cut short his naval career when he inherited

Rockingham from his uncle, has since turned himself into a formidable tax expert, ready and able to confront the Inland Revenue on all the intricacies and inequities of capital transfer tax, relief for maintenance funds and exemption from VAT.

It is largely because of this and his fellow owners' persistent lobbying that they now enjoy a range of tax privileges which have enabled them to continue to occupy their ancestral homes. To some people that may seem incredible, but it is almost certainly cheaper than the alternative of "nationalization".

For those with the space and acumen, such as the Duke of Bedford and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the real money has been made from funfairs, museums, safari parks and pop festivals. Now that particular bubble has burst. As Lord Montagu puts it: "There is a safari park within 30 miles of almost everyone in the country. The costs are horrifying, just for food alone, and that sort of thing is a bit passe anyway."

The established tourist complexes like Beaulieu, Woburn Abbey, Longleat and the phenomenally successful Alton Towers in Staffordshire, which last year attracted more

than a million visitors, will doubtless continue to thrive. But the disastrous experience of Lord Brownlow, who tried to do the same with Belton House and has since handed it over to the National Trust, has provided a salutary warning.

Spectacular houses with large grounds and estates, which lend themselves to commercial exploitation, are in any case the exception. Most of the association's 1,200 members live in places which will never lure people in large numbers, and fewer than a third of them think it worthwhile opening regularly.

Those that do so find that income from tourists seldom covers costs. There are some tax advantages, and public grants for repairs and maintenance are usually conditional upon public access, against which have to be set the often exhausting work and disruption of family life.

Michael Watson is emphatically not opposed to commercialization, for those who can make a go of it. He would like to see more sponsorship with firms "adopting" particular houses.

But he insists that the main task of the association is to ensure that historic houses continue to be

occupied by their owners and not turned into museums. The more the public have access, the greater will be the degree of public support and sympathy.

"The important thing is to keep overheads down and to do things on a modest scale," he says. "And people must be made to feel welcome. The days when their jaws dropped at the very idea of being allowed through the gates, are long gone."

"Visitors are far more discerning and knowledgeable than they were 20 years ago. Often they come to see some specific thing, and of course there is a tremendous interest nowadays in gardens. We get a lot of children and young people particularly on holiday weekends, and we've set up a heritage education trust to tell them more about the history of what they're seeing."

"I'm sure that this is going to be our future. Not grafting on all sorts of extra entertainments which have no connexion and are sometimes quite inappropriate, but showing houses and gardens in their historic setting."

John Young

Tomorrow: National Trust houses

## Ferdinand Mount

## Why Reagan still rides tall

When will they see through Reagan? Such is the puzzled, exasperated, if still often unvoiced response of most European observers to events in America. By "observers" I mean, of course, serious, important people like you and me - politicians, diplomats, military strategists, journalists, readers of *The Times*.

"Surely," we mutter, "the Americans must understand that his economic policy is childish short-sighted. Can't he see that his foreign policy is little more than a sequence of gestures which are usually futile, sometimes illegal and sometimes both? Don't they mind that his treatment of the western alliance is so clumsy and thoughtless? Alas for our sensibilities, and hard cheese to our logic, apparently they can't and they don't. The US public seems beautifully unconcerned by the largest budget deficit in human history; it appears untroubled by the ludicrous sight of the world's last battleship firing aimlessly into a Levantine hillside or by the nonchalant scattering of American mines across Nicaraguan waters. They do not, in short, give a toss."

Perhaps they may come to give a toss when Mr Reagan gets his comeuppance, when inflation begins to climb and the dollar begins to sink, when his Central American policy falls apart. But then, perhaps even if these things happen, they will not happen until after the election in November.

Until they do, European observers with various theories about what is happening. We shall be told that there is a "new isolationism" sweeping the US, or that it is now a "Pacific-oriented nation" or alternatively that "America has rediscovered the Americas".

We concoct these theories, partly to give our self-esteem a reason for being treated so cavalierly, but partly because we are hooked on the vision of America as a highly volatile, innovative society in which Something is Always Happening - as the place where the action is. This vision is especially congenial to British journalists who are treated with so much more respect in Washington than at home.

I think it is really much more helpful to start from the opposite assumption: that little or nothing ever "happens" in America in that sense, and that the action is usually somewhere else.

You only have to travel a few hundred yards from the White House press room to realize that America is an immensely conservative, not to say comatose, society. In the cities, the men wear three-piece suits; in the country, old men still sit in rocking-chairs on verandahs; the newspapers still look like they did in *The Front Page*; the politicians and judges argue about the interpretation of a constitution which is now very nearly two centuries old (in Britain, two decades is long enough for a tradition to crystallize); the modern obsession with ideology is confined

to a few freaks; indeed, on the whole, Americans tend to vote rather sparingly; and in political life, an unbuttoned, eighteenth-century attitude towards patronage and bribery still prevails; at any one time, up to a quarter of the Congress may be in trouble with the police on a variety of financial and sexual peccadilloes. In Britain, one visit to a strip club and you hit the headlines.

This large, sloppy, slow, steady, blessed with cheap fuel, cheap land and cheap food, is also the most impressive producer of wealth on earth. There is no contradiction between political torpor and economic energy; think of the blessed days of Sir Robert Walpole, or the



Kissinger and Helmut Kohl out of time with national thinking

advice Guizot gave to the French people in the dog days of Louis-Philippe - "Enrichissez-vous!"

But you must not expect such a nation to pursue with any zest or tenacity a grand strategy at home or abroad; that is where Dr Henry Kissinger and General Alexander Haig came unstuck, and the same goes for Mr Mary Feldstein, the President's departing economic adviser. The policy of such a regime will be mostly a matter of gesture and rhetoric, good-humoured, short-lived, irresponsible, unless driven hard by inescapable realities.

All this may be said for those observers in Europe who have other things to think about than how to upstage the California Democratic primary. But not so sad for the millions who live in Europe in the first place partly in order to get away from politics. Part of the blessedness, the "exceptionalism" of America is its torpor; and President Reagan is in no danger of forgetting it.

For Mr Reagan is a specialist in torpor. His days on the ranch, far from wasting political credit, accumulate sympathy by radiating personal well-being and national contentment. His critics are as foolish as the critics who berated Eisenhower for spending too much time on the golf course. When trouble looms, all that people wish to know is that it is in a man's hand, with a swiftly, unobtrusively, and if need be, ruthlessly. They do not want their president to bang on about it. Mr Reagan may be less wise than Ike, but he is just as adept at skipping out of trouble without a mark on him.

A cowboy? Why not? The Europeans think of a man careering around with six-shooters blazing. Americans see a man sitting tall and easy in the saddle, half asleep, watching cattle munching.

## Anne Sofer

## Slackening off the stockbroker belt

Food. I have come to the conclusion that we - the we, that is, that constitutes late twentieth century western society - have become obsessed with it. A future historian of social psychology may be able to comment intelligently on how it comes about that this uniquely well-fed population spends so much not just of its money, but also of its time and imagination, on the whole business of eating.

Maybe the intelligent comment would go something like this. "In the decades after the Second World War, the people of the West enjoyed for the first time a large surplus in food production, and embarked for several generations on a collective binge. Obesity became a serious problem, and consequently more than half of all adults at any one time were attempting to lose weight. This rapid alternation of licensed greed and self-imposed frustration made food into a continuing preoccupation."

Dieting is big business, almost as big as gastronomy. The two compete with, and depend on, each other. Without the constant failure of dieting under the onslaught of gastronomy, there would be no market for yet another fail-safe diet. Without the hunger brought about by periodic dieting, the temptations of gastronomy would pall.

Contemporary fiction is full of food. The novel I am reading at the moment, *The Sea, The Sea* by Iris Murdoch, has as its hero and narrator a retired theatrical celebrity with a most engaging philosophy on the subject: "How fortunate we are to be food-consuming animals. Every meal should be a treat and one ought to bless every day which brings with it a good digestion and the precious gift of hunger."

But he abjures haute cuisine and ostentatious dinner-party cooking ("What is more delicious than fresh hot buttered toast, with or without the addition of bloater paste? ... And well-made porridge with brown sugar and cream is a dish fit for a king"), and cooks instead, with what he calls an intelligent hedonism, cheap, quickly prepared snacks in an enormous variety. Every few pages there is another mouth-watering example - except for a few long stretches (during which the reader gets very hungry) where the writer's emotional turmoil is such that he loses his appetite.

But the best fusion of the delights of the gratification of hunger and philosophy comes from C. S. Lewis. In his children's books about the mythical country of Narnia, the struggle between good and evil

breaks off at regular intervals for the most delightful meals - a stew of wood-pigeons cooked with a special Narnian herb, trout fresh from a magic stream, hot boiled ham and gooseberries, redcurrants and cream - which he somehow manages to infuse with a sort of wholesome holiness.

But, devout Christian as he was, what would he have thought of the experience that originally provoked this article? On a walk over the Sussex Downs one recent Sunday afternoon I looked into a small, carefully restored twelfth century church, full of medieval brasses and ancient memorials. On the way out, my eye was caught by a striking and colourful poster which quite put to shame the other usual notices about parish council meetings and flower-arrangement rotas.

It looked rather like an advertisement for Portugal. Beside a delicate wine glass, brimful with rose wine, dewily chilled and with a Mediterranean sunlight filtering through it, was a round, fresh, crusty loaf, with one slice temptingly cut. It was captioned:

*Jesus of Nazareth*  
*Requests the honor of your presence*

*To be given in his honor.*  
And underneath were the times of Holy Communion.

The spelling gives away the transatlantic origin of this extraordinary invitation but clearly somebody connected with the church thought it would appeal and attract more regular communicants. It looked the sort of village (sleek fat ponies, and expensively converted barns) where in flagstoned kitchens fridges full of pate and mayonnaise and taramasalata stand next to pine dresses holding copies of *The F. Plan Diet*, *The 3D Diet* and *Shimmers Cook-Book*. (Yes, I am reading off the titles on my own kitchen shelf and thinking ruefully of the contents of my own fridge, though I do not own a converted Sussex barn.)

Would such an appeal work? And even if it did work there, I could not help wondering how it would be received by the congregations of, say, a worker priest in Nicaragua or a missionary in Ethiopia. Where hunger is real might not such a message sicken and infuriate?

But perhaps it is merely a matter of the church speaking to each group in its own language: the way to the affluent society's soul may after all be through its stomach.

*The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.*





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## SEND FOR LORD ROTHSCHILD

The modern system of British Cabinet Government was designed by Lloyd George and Sir Maurice Hankey at the height of the First World War. In nearly seventy years the size of its supporting apparatus, the Cabinet Office and its network of Cabinet committees, has waxed and waned. But the Cabinet machine over which Mrs Thatcher presides is, in its essentials, a 1916 model. Under the pressures of 1980s government, the metal is spalling and the superstructure buckling. Lord Hunt of Tanworth, the fourth man to hold the post of Cabinet Secretary in line of succession from Hankey, said as much last year. Last week, his former colleague, Lord Rothschild, first head of the Think Tank, the Central Policy Review Staff, said the system placed intolerable burdens on ministers. They could not cope. For him the prime task of a would-be reformer in Whitehall should be to do something about it.

Lord Rothschild's remedy is to attack the problem from two directions. First, ministers

should be more discriminating in their use of time. There should be more thinking and less naming of ships. Secondly, they need an early warning system to give them a chance of coping with potential disasters. He had a go at constructing one while working for Mr Heath in the early 1970s. Whitehall was nervous the stuff might leak and cause a fuss. Lord Rothschild is convinced it could be built and operated in a secure fashion.

The model, in fact, already exists. It is housed in the Cabinet Office a few floors above the suite once occupied by Lord Rothschild. It is called the Joint Intelligence Organisation. It does for foreign and defence policy what Lord Rothschild wants his brainchild to do for economic and domestic policy. Each week its current intelligence groups report to the Joint Intelligence Committee. The JIC prepares a "Red Book" of summaries which ministers receive on Thursdays.

The embryo of a domestic early warning system is already there. The JIC's economic

assessments sub-committee given a new lease of life recently on the initiative of Sir Peter Middleton, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, regularly provides material that could easily be blended into a JIC for the home front. Similarly, the Cabinet Office's Civil Contingencies Unit, which advises ministers on the handling of industrial disputes that hit essential supplies and services, has decades of accumulated experience to offer to a new home intelligence organization. Furthermore, in the past decade, the Cabinet Office's anti-terrorist capability has acquired much hard-won know-how.

Money and manpower devoted to a small, home-oriented early warning machine would be resources well allocated. It could give the Cabinet a better chance of becoming the master rather than the prisoner of events. Lord Rothschild is sure that in combination with Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, he could build one for Mrs Thatcher. He should be taken at his word.

## TREATING WITH GUERRILLAS

As President Duarte assumes office in El Salvador the first pronouncements have come from the FMLM about the possibilities and the impossibilities of "dialogue", ranging from a new phase of that war. Today in Colombia is the date announced for the beginning of a cessation of operations by the FARC, the country's largest and oldest guerrilla group, a ceasefire that the government of President Belisario Betancur hopes will be joined by other groups and will lead to a lasting peace.

Peace-making is an arduous process. The technical problems, though manageable if there is a genuine desire for peace on both sides, are still formidable. Amnesties have to be constructed with due juridical care, and those who accept them have to receive protection and rehabilitation. This is complicated and expensive, and times are exceptionally hard. Guerrillas will have made enemies, and must be protected from them: those who accept an amnesty can lose friends, and will need to be protected against them as well. They must readapt to a different life of peace, which may be a distant memory (the leader of the FARC has been a guerrilla for thirty-three years) or in the case of the young not even that.

The political problems faced by the negotiating government demand great political skill. It is necessary to maintain military pressure - "Rifle in one hand, and olive branch in the other" - while imposing restraints and making overtures that will not be

popular with all army officers. Morale suffers and momentum is lost. There is rarely such a thing as a militarily neutral truce, and the soldiers will be well aware of the potential advantage to the guerrillas in rest and regrouping, in coming up for air. Guerrilla proponents of "a long struggle" will be quite happy to accept temporary respites, to feign divisions among themselves, to explore the propaganda possibilities of negotiation.

President Betancur has therefore had to tread a narrow line. His search for an amnesty is worth the effort. There are groups prepared to accept it in the spirit in which it has been offered, and even partial success justifies the attempt. But he has to avoid the risks of excessive generosity. There are certain concessions - no-go areas, the existence of permanent armed bands - that he can no more make than can the British government in Ulster. Justice and force have to be a monopoly in the state. He can recognize that violence and armed struggle in Colombia has deep and complex causes, but he cannot recognize that they are legitimate.

The distinction may appear slight here, but it is of fundamental importance in Colombia. Peace is not to be bought at any price, nor can many of the political demands of those in arms be conceded as part of an amnesty. The guerrillas can only be offered the chance to carry on their struggle by other means.

and to some that will inevitably look too like defeat. In so far as rebels are not frustrated democrats, and many of them are not, both sides cannot win.

It is surprising that outside observers so often imply that dialogue or even "power sharing" - this last surely a rare phenomenon anywhere - can be easily achieved. If something other than government capitulation is meant by negotiation then it is clear that guerrillas will only be brought to negotiations by a government that is militarily superior.

It is the beginning of new testing times in Colombia and in El Salvador. In Colombia, though under increasing criticism from left and right, President Betancur has in the matter of amnesty placed the onus of proving their sincerity squarely on the guerrillas. The country's reaction to recent guerrilla actions has been growth in support of a harder line, a law-and-order current reinforced by last month's assassination of the Minister of Justice, a feeling that amnesties cannot be indefinitely remodelled and prolonged.

In El Salvador President Duarte has been weighed and found wanting by many a critic, even before taking office, though what these critics themselves propose is not usually apparent. Such impatience implies that there is some rapid solution. But some things take time, some things are not possible, and some things are neither possible nor desirable. In El Salvador too there are concessions that should not be made.

## A VERY MOVABLE FEAST

Every four years or so in modern times, give or take a Leap, we seem to plunge aggressively into print with complaints about the problems of Bank and summer holiday timings, and, occasionally, and plaintively, with a solution.

One year we pressed to move Whitson away from the "turmoil of school examinations," or vice versa; another we begged to separate the August Monday from the "ordinary" August fortnight; then we sang the delights of late September to encourage a thinning out of the summer crowds by attracting people towards a break that would soothe the "long haul" through the autumn greyness to Christmas; once we discovered empty June, and tried to sell it as a "full holiday" month; in desperation, faced with yet another season of the "August holiday explosion" on train, road and beach, we came up with the delights of an alternative holiday in your own home, getting the "feel of your suburb."

Eventually, there was relief (for our readers too perhaps) when we noted in 1965 that as foreign parts (eg the Costa Brava) became more accessible, there were fewer people cluttering up our own doorstep. It was a "healthy sign of social progress" if the pressure of numbers which

had despoiled our downs, coves and moors in the high summer had shifted to other parts of the Continent, to do the same thing there. But we soon realised that this was actually an unpatriotic wobble; deserting one's own unexplored "marvellously contrasted island" was frowned on. Our attention shifted to a regular consideration of the role and timing of the Bank holiday, and then Mr Heath's late August date fixing really put the cat among the calendar pigeons.

The birds have been coming home to roost, braving the cat, since that decision, coupled with the developing inclination to take a clump of national holiday between Christmas and the New Year, a sort of winter wakes week. Finally, we got, in 1978, arguably the first politically instead of religiously (or agriculturally) motivated holiday in May Day. Other have taken on our aggressive, or plaintive, role, about that date. They wish to see the celebration, "the most gloomy spot on the vacation calendar," moved to another date, like St George's Day, or the Queen's official birthday, or even the preferred current date of the English Tourist Board, which is sometime in June. Or they would like September. (We have been there before.) Or almost any time other than May.

Even if this doubtful assertion were to be accepted for national elections, it is not clear how it can apply to British citizens living in other member states of the European Community and wishing to vote for the European Parliament.

future, but stated that the right to vote will lapse after seven years' absence from the United Kingdom. The Government argues that British citizens who have been away for more than seven years have necessarily cut their ties with the United Kingdom.

Even if this doubtful assertion were to be accepted for national elections, it is not clear how it can apply to British citizens living in other member states of the European Community and wishing to vote for the European Parliament.

The national disinclination to do anything conveniently well-ordered is of a par with the disinclination to show solidarity with the world's workers by taking to the streets on May Day. Our calendar has already been separated, like our religion, from the political mainstream of the world.

On this newspaper, we are still very much in favour, up to a point, of well ordered holidays for all, leisure, elbow room on the beaches, saints' days observances, a fair day off for a fair day's work, the Costa Brava, peace during school examinations, patriotism, safety on the roads, peace in the suburbs, tranquility on the pretty moors, a happy June and a bright autumn. We acknowledge that not all of these come together. Until it can be so ordered that May Day happens to fall on the first day of the year when there is enough sun for us all to bathe warmly in the sea, showing solidarity of spirit but not of body, we will settle for the movable, which is the status quo. In any case today, we shall be celebrating what is almost a saint's day, it is the birthday of William Pitt (Junior). To the memory of that fiscal miracle worker, we should all be calling, Mayday...

### Voting abroad

From Mr Brian McCuskey  
Sir, Your article, "Britons abroad miss out on electoral Community spirit" (May 17), again drew attention to the anomaly that British citizens living in other member states of the Community will be unable to vote in the forthcoming European Parliament elections. The British Government recently announced plans to enfranchise British citizens abroad for national and European elections in the

It will be a scandal if those of us who serve British interests on a permanent basis on the Continent of Europe continue to be the only Europeans disfranchised even after the passing of the planned legislation.

Yours sincerely,  
BRIAN MCCUSKEY, Chairman, Association for the Rights of Britons Abroad - Luxembourg,  
13 Rue Guillaume Capus,  
1314 Luxembourg.  
May 18.

## Time to end the PNL militancy

From Lord Annan

Sir, The letter from members of the court of governors (May 25) could not better illustrate the difficulties in which the Polytechnic of North London finds itself. They argue that Mr Harrington's presence has introduced "fear into the classroom" and that the militant students are "frightened young people worried by what could happen to any whose names and addresses were made public in court". The presence of one racist student has polluted the polytechnic, shattering the confidence of the students. Fear stalks through the corridors and learning withers.

Who among your readers, do they think, will be taken in by such rubbish? The militant students are not "frightened young people" and press photographs of their faces show that fear is certainly not the emotion that grips them. When no other cause is to hand racism is the issue which the militants at PNL always resort to prolonging the tradition of disruption there. It was the charge, flung at Dr Terence Miller in 1973 when, as director, he was knocked down by militants, the court of governors disrupted on six occasions and those who supported him were insulted and intimidated.

Is it likely that public confidence in PNL will be restored when one of the signatories of the present governors' letter gave open support to Terry Povey and Mike Hill, the students who organised the disruption of the court of governors itself and opposed the drawing up of a code of conduct? Now, as then, the governors refuse to implement the code of conduct.

The policies of the National Front are degrading and despicable. So are the policies advocated by the Militant Tendency. But academic institutions of any standing have for long accommodated the minority of students who hold extreme views; and after three years of education by their contemporaries as well as in lecture and tutorial, such students often change their views. Apparently no such opportunity to grow up is to be given to Mr Harrington. Could anything be more likely to confirm him in his politics than the governors' proposal that he be given private tuition with the result that the militant students would be able to boast that once again they had been successful?

Some commentators have considered it faintly absurd for Sir Keith Joseph to have concerned himself about the state of the sociology department at PNL. Did it not remind one of Winston Churchill appearing, then Home Secretary, at the Sidney Street siege?

On the contrary, Sir Keith has good cause to be irritated because the governance of PNL has been a scandal for over a decade. The secretary of state is powerless to change the membership of the court of governors. All the more reason, therefore, why institutions such as ILEA should call their representatives on the court to account and, if necessary, change them.

Yours faithfully,  
NOEL ANNAN,  
House of Lords.  
May 26.

### Keeping quiet

From Professor R. J. Berry

Sir, It is a relief that British Rail's market research "shows that a lot of passengers don't want video" (report, May 15). What about the opposite: have silent compartments ever been considered?

One of the tremendous benefits of trains is the opportunity to read, write, or simply think without visitors or phone calls, and this opportunity can be ruined by other people talking (or worse, playing transistors, even with earphones, which usually seem to leak).

Rail productivity (of passengers) could be increased simply and cheaply by the introduction of silent compartments with, I assume, no union opposition.

Yours etc,  
R. J. BERRY,  
Sackville Close,  
Sevenoaks, Kent.  
May 17.

### Missing wheels

From Mrs G. Learner

Sir, My reaction to reading Mr Fry's letter (May 22) was to congratulate the Liverpool International Garden Festival on their provision of wheelchairs for casual visitors.

During the past 18 years I have accompanied my paraplegic husband and his wheelchair to a variety of public buildings and events and have never encountered more than three wheelchairs provided for casual use at such places.

The vast majority of wheelchair users bring their own chairs with them since they cannot do without them. Liverpool, with their "special planning ensuring easy access to all areas for disabled visitors", would appear to be top of the league.

Yours faithfully,  
GWYNETH LEARNER,  
11 Prince's Gardens, SW7,  
May 22.

### Out of touch

From the Reverend Charles A. Roach

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr Ian Callow (May 22) is out of touch with the fundamentals of good running. At Cambridge, over 50 years ago, one learned that for good, smooth running over long distances, one should hold one's head slightly down, and leaning forward, thus assisting the movement.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
CHARLES A. ROACH,  
Trehoward,  
Green Lane West,  
Marazion,  
Cornwall.  
May 22.

## Hard realities in the arms business

From the Director General of the Defence Manufacturers Association

Sir, We are pleased to see (May 18) that the working party commissioned by the Bishop of Portsmouth and others to consider ethical issues in the manufacture and sales of armaments appreciates that, in the world in which we live, there is unfortunately a need to manufacture conventional weapons and other equipment to be used by our Armed Forces as a deterrent.

The working party also agrees that it is not immoral or unethical to supply other (friendly) nations, which lack their own manufacturing capability, with weapons and equipment, should they freely request them.

However, the working party has drawn attention to two areas which it considers to be of concern, namely, that financial profit has become a dominant fact in overseas sales and that this can cause impoverishment in developing nations.

We would like to point out that as the British security forces are relatively small in size they do not provide a market of sufficient size to support the British defence industry, who must sell overseas to those of our friends and allies who need the equipment if they are also to be able to support the British security forces. As with any other industry, sales must be made at a reasonable profit, invariably against strong competition, in order to enable the industry to continue to exist.

No sale of armaments takes place unless there is a licence granted by government (not just by the MoD). In this way there is a safeguard to ensure that no impoverished nation, or indeed any other nation, is sold British armaments if it is against UK Government policy.

The bishop and his associates propose that MoD-sponsored exhibitions should be discontinued because this is "hard selling". If he accepts that supplying equipment is acceptable in the first place - as he does - then he must allow that some activity has to take place which allows the potential supplier to meet the potential customer. Exhibitions are an ideal meeting place and, as any other industry will confirm, "hard selling" has no place at exhibitions.

There does, of course, come a point in most negotiations when the product or service must be successfully sold against the claims of one or more competitors. But this is not

### Teachers' pay claim

From Mr R. L. Fanthorpe

Sir, May 1 I was permitted a brief comment both on your page 13 editorial, "Teachers' tantrums" (May 21) and on the excellent letter on the same page from Mr R. J. Brind.

There are many points in your editorial which must command the agreement of any fair-minded reader. Teaching has never attracted entrants by high rates of pay... Job satisfaction is a principal motive for choosing teaching... Some teachers are certainly not well remunerated for the effort they put into their work...

But can it seriously be asserted that attempts to compare teachers' pay with that of other professions are "folly"? Can it be seriously maintained that there is no such thing as a "just wage"?

Simply because specimens are rare, we have no right to argue that a species doesn't exist. Because the ascent of Everest, or swimming the Channel, is not easy to carry out does not mean that it is "folly" to attempt such enterprises. Very often the most daunting and difficult tasks are the ones whose completion brings most satisfaction.

By arguing that comparing the pay of a miner, a teacher, a doctor and a physiotherapist is inconsistent with a free society, are you arguing that it is more acceptable to allow the groups with the most muscle to extort more pay than those without muscle in any discernible quality?

Or are you arguing that scarcity value of a rare skill or talent confers the right to high remuneration on the basis of supply and demand? Neither industrial muscle nor supply and demand seems to have much to commend it in terms of moral value.

However difficult and unpalatable you may find it to reach the conclusion, the inevitability of the conclusion remains even Houghton ten years ago did not really raise teachers' pay to a just or comparable level - and we are now well over 30 per cent down on Houghton.

I do agree, absolutely, with your editorial comments on the unprofessionalism of the present industrial disruption by teachers. It can achieve nothing except the alienation of public sympathy, which ought to be the teachers' most effective weapon.

### Zionism and the facts

From Mr Lenni Brenner

Sir, Daniel Gruenberg (May 12) challenges my utilization in my book, *Zionism in the Age of the Dictators*, of a quote from a March, 1912, speech by Chaim Weizmann: "Germany already has too many Jews".

My source was Benjamin Matveev, writing in the winter, 1966-67, *Issues magazine of the American Council for Judaism*. But we can go straight to Weizmann's *Letters for Confirmation of his Views on German Jewry*. In a February 27, 1913, letter he dealt with German academic antisemitism: "It is perfectly natural, the British students would do exactly the same thing... what would happen if 200 poor Russian-Jewish students would come up to Cambridge...? Neither the students, nor the authorities, would ever allow such a thing... the arguments which the German students use - some of them at any rate - are very strong."

In a December 14, 1914, letter he wrote that "We too are in agreement with the cultural antisemites, in so far as we believe that

## Polish shortage of medical aids

From Lady Cox

Sir, As a nurse who has recently returned from taking medical supplies to Poland on behalf of the Medical Aid for Poland Fund (MAPF), I wish to underline the seriousness of the situation, as indicated by Roger Boyes ("Circuses in plenty, but little bread", May 19).

Acute shortages, not only of food but also of basic medical supplies, are resulting in rising morbidity and mortality rates in Poland. The infant mortality rate has risen by one third in recent years and illnesses such as pneumonia, bronchitis and tuberculosis are all increasing.

A Warsaw newspaper recently cited research showing "a significant deficiency of protein, calcium, iron and vitamins A, C and D" in many of Warsaw's children. In one part of the city 50 per cent of the children suffer from dietary insufficiency and it is estimated that about 200,000 children require supplements to their diet.

Dangers to health from desperate shortages of medical supplies are quoted in this extract from *Zycie Warszawy* (March 31, 1984): "Doctors and patients suffer greatly from the lack of equipment such as disposable needles, syringes and transfusion apparatus. The shortage of this essential equipment is the main cause of a viral infection of the liver known as infective hepatitis. The continuous use of the same, albeit sterilised, needle for injections was responsible for the 18 per cent rise in incidence of this serious disease last year."

Despite such problems, the standards of nursing and medical care remain remarkably high. As the director of a children's hospital said: "The medical statistics are not as bad as they might be, because the staff give of themselves, in place of what they have not got".

In such circumstances the work of organisations like MAPF has a value even beyond saving lives: it is a symbol that we in the West do not forget the Polish people in their sad predicament.

Yours faithfully,  
LADY COX,  
House of Lords,  
May 21.

## Air on Everest

From Mr Nicholas Holdsworth

Sir, I fear that Dr Warren (May 19) is on a hiding to nothing but continues a strong tradition and is in good company: among others, Queen Victoria and her futile efforts to dissuade the flower of the English nobility from losing themselves to the game of Alpinism; and the Swiss Government's ineffectual illegalization, between the wars, of attempts to climb the avalanche-prone North Face of the Eiger.

To the only too otiose fact that "the feat of climbing Mount Everest without oxygen, and at great risk, has now been accomplished several times" most high-altitude mountaineers would add, "of that and other 8,000-metre peaks: but not by me".

For the crux is this: that at all levels, overcoming the challenge of mountaineering problems is primarily an individual accomplishment which implicates a mastery of the self and only secondarily is it a success for the climbing community, a nation, or the species.

When possibilities have been realized and fresh standards set, can one really expect a retreat by the successors of those who set the standards?

When Joe Tasker and Peter Boardman disappeared on Everest two years ago they bequeathed a legacy of personal achievement and a record of motivation achieved in freedom which is not only a challenge merely to other climbers but also an inspiration to a wider world which holds bereft of spirit and burdened by a grubby utilitarian ethic.

Sincerely,  
NICK HOLDSWORTH,  
13 The Grove,  
Bradford,  
West Yorkshire,  
May 19.

## Sixth-form studies

From Sir Reginald Murley

Sir, Many must share Professor Oliver's view (May 23) that a short specialised university course could facilitate entry into medicine for many excellent candidates from a broad educational background. But why await the action or, more likely, the continued inaction by existing authorities? Is it not high time that at least one independent medical school was established to break the monolithic mould?

Yours faithfully,  
REGINALD MURLEY,  
Cobden Hill House,  
Radlett,  
Hertfordshire,  
May 24.

## Watering with care

From Mr D. Hewitt

Sir, Re Mr Semple's letter (May 16): what service charges for a facility and, having obtained the money, an elaborate and costly facility, in extreme circumstances, forbids you to use it at all?

D. HEWITT,  
Northside,  
Hurtmore,  
Godalming,  
Surrey,  
May 20.

## Golden handshakes

From Mr Edward F. Northcote

Sir, Mr J. T. Hall (May 24) thinks the prospect of our captains of industry reaching for their copies of Plato appalling.

I find it appalling.

Yours faithfully,  
EDWARD F. NORTHCOTE,  
Flat 22,  
12a Cambell Road SW15,  
May 24.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

#### CLARENCE HOUSE

May 26: Lady Angela Oswald has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady in Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

Princess Tomislav of Yugoslavia gave birth to a son on Friday, May 25, in London.

Princess Alexandra will open the Maidstone Hospital, in Kent, on June 4.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, will visit the International Garden Festival, Liverpool on June 2.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, will open the Embroidery Guild Festival of Embroidery at Clarendon Park, near Salisbury, Wiltshire on June 7.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, will open the St John Ambulance Association's Health and Safety Centre, Heathrow airport on June 7.

The Duchess of Gloucester will visit Shireley Hospital, Radlett on June 7 in commemoration of its golden jubilee. Later as patron, Baby Life Support Systems (BLISS) will open special care baby unit at Shireley's Hospital, Watford and

afterwards visit Colbrook School, Oxhey Heath, in commemoration of its silver jubilee.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, The King's Own Scottish Borderers, will visit the 1st Battalion in Colchester, Essex on June 8.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, president, Women's Royal Voluntary Service, East Midlands Region, will visit WRVS Frozen Food Centre at Swadincote on June 12 and later as patron will visit Derbyshire College of Higher Education, Derbyshire.

The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, Order of St John, accompanied by the Duchess of Gloucester, will be present at a summer dinner at Hampton Court Palace on June 13.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, patron, will visit the flower festival at the Church of St Clement Danes, Strand, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the reconstruction of the church on June 15.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester will watch the Queen's Birthday Parade on Horse Guards Parade on June 16.

The Duke of Gloucester will be present at a luncheon to mark the twentieth anniversary of the Association of Building Component Manufacturers at the Savoy Hotel on June 28.

### Fortcoming marriages

Mr A. L. Buttant and Miss L. A. Cawthorne

The engagement is announced between Alan Buttant, son of Mr and Mrs A. L. Buttant, of Sutton Valence, Kent, and Lynda Ann, daughter of Mr and Mrs F. D. Ford, of Tylers Green, Buckinghamshire.

Mr P. J. Fairley and Miss C. G. Angus

The engagement is announced between Peter Fairley of Manhattan, New York, son of Captain and Mrs G. J. Fairley, of Sney, Hampshire, and Caroline, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. K. Angus, of Sindesham, Berkshire.

Mr W. M. Lawther and Miss J. E. Esary

The engagement is announced between Michael, son of Mr and Mrs S. M. Lawther, of Stewkley, Buckinghamshire, and Janine, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. J. G. Emery, of Putney, London.

Mr G. J. Murphy and Miss A. D. Joslin

The engagement is announced between Gerard John, son of Mr and Mrs M. J. Murphy, of 34 Kichman Street, Carrick-on-Suir, Co. Tipperary, Republic of Ireland, and Anne Davina, daughter of Colonel and Mrs A. G. Joslin, of Landford, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

Mr J. M. Rees and Miss S. M. McCarthy

The engagement is announced between Jonathan, second son of Dr and Mrs D. E. Rees, of Loddington, Northamptonshire, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. T. McCarthy, of Chilwell, Nottingham.

Mr M. A. A. Nolan and Miss A. M. C. O'H

The marriage took place on Saturday in the chapel of Comber Bank, Sundridge, Sevenoaks, Kent, between Mr Michael Alfred Anthony Nolan, son of Sir Michael and Lady Nolan, of Tanners, Brasted, Westerham, Kent, and Miss Aileen Mei Choo O'H, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry O'H, of Singapore and Hurlingham, London. Dom Edward Corbould,

Canon Charles Trischler and Father John Bailey officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Tom Hume, Henry Morris, Satsuki Harris and Sophie, Iona and Leonie Miller. Mr Stephen Kennedy was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bridegroom and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. M. Collett and Miss J. M. Moody-Stuart

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Giles's Church, Ashted, between Mr Jeremy Collett, younger son of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Collett, of Gosford, New South Wales, and Miss Judith Moody-Stuart, second daughter of Mr and Mrs George Moody-Stuart, of Ashted, Surrey. The Rev Nicholas Aiken officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lindsay Moody-Stuart and Ariana Sen. Mr Roderick Dunn was best man. A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr N. Cox and Miss I. Rehem

The marriage took place on Saturday at Castle Donington, Leicestershire, of Mr Nigel Cox, son of Mr and Mrs Royce Charles Cox, of Castle Donington, and Miss Iona Rehem, daughter of Dr Chaudhuri Kemal Rehem and Begum Pasha Rehem, of Cairo, Egypt.

The bride was attended by Miss Frances Smith, Peter Cox, Warren Butler and Benjamin Cox. Mr Michael Menton was best man.

A reception was held at Castle Donington. Another reception will be held later in Cairo.

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## Christian unity changes course towards Rome

Clifford Longley

The meandering river of the Christian unity movement disappeared from view at the beginning of the year, to reappear this month having changed course. It is moving perceptibly nearer to Rome, or towards where Rome ought to be by the time it arrives.

The latest change in course began in January with a private 24-hour meeting at a convent in Essex between all the bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in England and Wales and various prominent leaders of the other main churches, the two primates of the established church included.

It was an open secret beforehand that the priority of the non-Roman Catholic participants was to persuade the Roman Catholic Church of the benefits of membership of the British Council of Churches.

That was because they wished the council to become the official vehicle for church unity in this country, and there was no longer any relish for unity

moves which were confined to the Church of England and the Free Churches. After Anglican rejection of the "covenant for unity" and earlier of the Anglican-Methodist scheme, the need was felt for a new deal.

The Pope's visit in 1982 greatly impressed the Free Churches, in particular. Before that, they had given not much thought to it but the feeling was that they were no longer content merely to watch Anglican Roman Catholic official conversations from the sidelines. The Pope himself encouraged them to be involved, inviting a British Council of Churches group to the Vatican to sample the waters for themselves.

Below the surface there is a fundamental difference of view about the role the British Council of Churches should play. It was apparent by the end of the Chelmsford meeting that the Catholic bishops were not about to be persuaded into council membership. But the council met had one more tactic still to play, and at the

British Council of Churches' spring assembly they formally invited "other churches not in membership" not to join but to discuss the problem in a new way.

The offer in effect was to set up a new body, whether called the British Council of Churches or something else, to which the Roman Catholic Church would be happy to belong. The shape and structure of it could be negotiated to take account of Catholic objections to the present body, the council's general secretary, Dr Philip Morgan, said generously that he now understood how the present council's structure seemed to Catholic eyes to have a Protestant orientation to it. Not the least of the Catholic Bishops' misgivings was the democratic egalitarianism of the council, in which there was no room for specifically episcopal authority.

The answer from the Catholic bishops this month was negative. Instead they picked up one other part of what had been a

balanced package, and offer of a conference on "faith and order", to use Protestant jargon, or "ecology", to use the Catholic equivalent. The conference is to be, according to the way they accepted the invitation, on the nature of the church. At the same time the church leaders invited other church leaders to take part in regular meetings on the church unity theme.

Instead of joining the council of churches, therefore, they have decided to treat it as the other partner in a new ecumenical relationship. They have extracted from what is on offer a conference on ground where they are strongest, and a semblance of the episcopal principle has been achieved by the concept of national church leaders' meetings.

Although that looks like a tactical victory for the Roman Catholic side, it does also secure close involvement by Free Church leaders, and if the council will accept the role of a dialogue partner, it gains an

### Sale room

## Landscape painters prove a popular buy

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The landscape painters of Barbizon, in the forest of Fontainebleau, and fellow forerunners of Impressionism, "Le pecheur a la ligne en vue des villas", which was expected to fetch much more (estimate \$20,000-\$30,000) made the same price.

The top price in the sale was \$66,000 (estimate \$60,000-\$80,000) or \$47,487 for a stormy sunset entitled "Harbour at Odessa on the Black Sea" by Alvaro de Alencar, a Russian marine painter who made a specialty of depicting Russian ports. The painting of which most had been hoped to fetch, Courbet's "La dame au potager", bought in at \$150,000 (estimate \$120,000-\$150,000).

The sale totalled £1,227,006, with 29 per cent unsold.

Corot was preferred in realist rather than romantic mood. A group of trees beside the sea near Honfleur, caught impressionistically in a shaft of

### Church news

The Rev R. J. Collins, Vicar of St Martin's, Church of England, has been elected to the post of Rector of St Martin's, Church of England, in the Diocese of London.

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## OBITUARY

### SIR STANLEY HOOKER

#### The man behind the engineer

Lord Keith of Castleknock writes: I would like to pay tribute to Stanley Hooker, the man. With all his brilliant achievements as a mathematician and an engineer, Stanley was possessed of a warm and lovable character.

He had a great capacity for making enduring friendships with all types, kinds, and nationalities. A truly modest man, he was generous to a degree. He was the first to give credit to others when things went right; equally the first to assume the blame when things went wrong. He was always interested in the young and a source of inspiration to those who worked with him.

Stanley had that rare and invaluable facility of making complicated technical matters understandable to the layman and, although a master of detail, he always stuck to the essentials and never blinded his listener with science.

His outgoing and generous nature, his ready wit and his invariable kindness to all will be much missed by his many friends both here and abroad.

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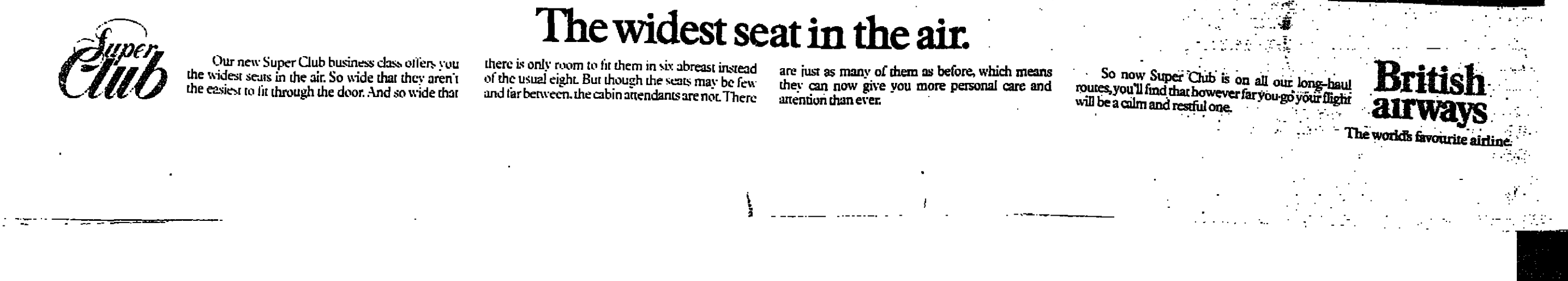


7 111 Belle Isle Walk 7-10-12 17 ex) ..... C Grant  
10 092 Emment 1/10-3 10 K ..... M Buchanan

15 BuT Polar Express 9-10-3 (5 ex) ..... H Davies  
15 092 Hobbit 9-10-3 10 K ..... M Buchanan

14 ppl Buchanan 9-10-9 ..... M Chapman

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## Law Report May 28 1984

## Divisional Court can review coroner's inquests

**Regina v Greater Manchester Coroner, Ex parte Tal and Another**  
Before Lord Justice Robert Goff, Mr Justice McCullough and Mr Justice Mann  
[Judgment delivered May 22]

The wide supervisory common law jurisdiction of the High Court in relation to inferior courts as well as inferior tribunals and accordingly, those powers were applicable in the case of a coroner's inquest.

A Queen's Bench Divisional Court held in a reserved judgment when dismissing an application for judicial review by the applicants, *Tal and Frank Thomas*, seeking *inter alia*, an order of certiorari to quash the verdicts returned in an inquest.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC for the applicants, Mr Simon D Brown as *amicus curiae*.

**LORD JUSTICE ROBERT GOFF**, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the application was made by the families of two young men, who, together with another man, died in a fire in a cell in Strangeways Prison, Manchester.

The application related to verdicts of a coroner's jury at the conclusion of an inquest on the death of the three young men conducted by Mr Leonard Malcolm Gorodkin, the Greater Manchester Coroner.

In the case of the two men, the verdict was death by manslaughter, but in the case of the other man an open verdict was returned.

Those differential verdicts had prompted the application, the two families thought it might cause some reflection upon the two men as having possibly caused the death of the third.

Before turning to the substance of the application, the court had to consider a jurisdictional problem. The application was made under the common law jurisdiction of the court. In *R v Surrey Coroner, Ex parte Campbell* (1983) QB 661 a Divisional Court held that the broader powers of the court under which an error of law might go to the jurisdiction of the tribunal (the *Anisimic* principle (*Anisimic Ltd v Foreign Compensation Commission* (1969) 2 AC 147)) had no application in the case of a coroner's inquest.

As *amicus curiae*, Mr Brown agreed with the applicant's submission that the *Anisimic* principle was wrong. However, he submitted that this court was bound by the earlier decision of that Divisional Court in *Campbell* and was not free to depart from it.

The court had considered the impact of the authorities on the present case, which was concerned not with an appeal but with an application for judicial review. Such applications might be made either in error or in excess of jurisdiction.

There was no appeal, but only upon the House of Lords, but only upon the Divisional Court, which was either in error or in excess of jurisdiction.

The court was not to be concerned with a particular Divisional Court, but with the Divisional Court as a whole. The court was not to be concerned with a particular Divisional Court, but with the Divisional Court as a whole.

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## Ex-council gardeners entitled to award Credit broking by agent unlawful

**Fleming and Others v Wandsworth London Borough Council**  
Before Mr Justice Hodgson  
[Judgment delivered May 17]

Four gardeners who had been employed by the Greater London Council and then transferred to the Wandsworth London Borough Council under the Staff Transfer and Protection Order (SI 1979 No 1737) as a result of the transfer of housing accommodation from the former to the latter under a transfer of property order made pursuant to section 23(2) of the London Government Act 1963, and who had subsequently been made redundant when Wandsworth, in seeking to comply with government targets for local government expenditure, had privatised its gardening services, were entitled to long-term compensation under Part IV of the Greater London Council Housing (Compensation) Regulations (SI 1980 No 646) because their dismissals had been attributable to the making of the transfer of property order.

Mr Justice Hodgson held in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division, allowing an appeal by Mr A. P. Fleming, Mr D. Chandler, Mr D. Swinney and Mr G. Humphrey from a decision of an industrial tribunal which on August 19, 1983, had held that the dismissals had not been attributable to the transfer of property order.

Mr Peter Weitzman, QC and Mr Andrew Bano for the appellants; Mr Richard Crab for the council.

**MR JUSTICE HODGSON** said that under regulation 11(1)(a) the 1980 Regulations the appellants were entitled to long-term compensation only if they had suffered loss of employment attributable to the making of the transfer of property order within 10 years of the order.

It was possible making of the order to be attributable both to the council's decision to privatise and to the transfer of property order.

The tribunal had been referred to only two cases: *Mullen v Richmond District Council* (1978) ICR 725 and *Wash v Rother District Council* (1978) ICR 1216. Both cases had concerned similar provisions arising out of the Local Government Act 1972 under which certain authorities had ceased to exist and had been replaced by others.

In each case an employee of an old authority had been employed by the successor authority and then dismissed by reason of a policy decision of the new authority. In the light of those decisions, in which the Court of Appeal had held that the dismissals were not attributable to the provisions of the 1972 Act, it was not surprising that the tribunal had reached the decision which it had.

The facts of this case were distinguishable from those in the two cases. The appellants were dismissed by reason of a policy decision of the new authority, but the decision of the new authority was not attributable to the provisions of the 1972 Act, it was attributable to the council's decision to privatise and to the transfer of property order.

The appellants' dismissals were attributable to the making of the transfer of property order within 10 years of the order. The appellants were entitled to long-term compensation under Part IV of the Greater London Council Housing (Compensation) Regulations (SI 1980 No 646).

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**Hicks v Walker and Others**  
Before Lord Justice Watkins and Mr Justice Forbes  
[Judgment delivered May 16]

A person was engaged in credit broking within section 145 of the Consumer Credit Act 1974 not only where he directly effected an introduction but also where the introduction was effected by his agent.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court held in a reserved judgment that the first defendant, who was a motor trader who had been refused a licence for credit broking under the Consumer Credit Act 1974, was entitled to a declaration that his premises, which he sublet part of his premises to the third defendant, a company which held a Consumer Credit Act licence.

On the sublet part of the site he employed the fourth defendant, who was also an employee of the third defendant company. The arrangement was that if a customer came to purchase a car for cash the transaction would be conducted by the fourth defendant, but in his absence the fourth defendant would act as his salesman and complete the sale.

If a customer was unable to pay cash then that person was informed by the first defendant or the fourth defendant that credit facilities could be arranged.

It was customary for the fourth defendant then to inform the defendant company that a customer of the first defendant was anxious to obtain hire purchase facilities. The defendant company then got in touch with a finance company. The car was sold by the first defendant to the defendant company to allow that company to give good title to the car.

The finance companies thought that they were dealing exclusively with the third defendant company. The customers thought they were dealing with the first defendant or his salesman on his behalf.

There was clearly an inference to be drawn that the fourth defendant in his two guises moved from one role to the other. He was introducing to the third defendant company the fact that the first defendant had a customer who needed credit facilities and the defendant company then took over.

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## Prison officers can sue

**Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Bennett**

The Home Secretary was subject to judicial review as to the manner in which he applied the provisions of the Prison Rules, 1964, in relation to the discipline of prisoners. The court held that the Home Secretary was not subject to judicial review in relation to the discipline of prisoners.

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## Chair of Adult Education

**THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS**  
DEPARTMENT OF ADULT AND CONTINUING EDUCATION

Applications are invited for the Chair of Adult Education in the Department of Adult and Continuing Education, vacant upon the retirement of Professor Norman Jenson. The Department is seeking to appoint a person of academic excellence and managerial ability, who will develop research and teaching in Adult Education as a subject of academic study. The person appointed will also be responsible for promoting and co-ordinating adult education by other departments of the University. The appointment will be made from 1 October 1984, or University. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Adult Education. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Leeds, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 23/30A. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## NUFFIELD COLLEGE OXFORD

## Research Officership

Applications are invited for a three-year Research Officership on the ESRC Financed Project on Feedback and Expectations Mechanisms in Economic Models under the Direction of Professor David Hendry and Dr John Muellbauer. The salary scale is £7,190 - £11,615. Candidates must have experience in FORTRAN programming and in Econometrics. Applications, no later than 15 June, should be addressed to the Chief Secretary, Nuffield College, Oxford OX1 1NF.

## University of Nottingham

## DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS, ACCOUNTANCY AND INSURANCE

## TEMPORARY FULL-TIME OR PART-TIME LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a temporary post of LECTURER with special reference to insurance, for a period of two years. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Department of Industrial Economics, Accountancy and Insurance. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Industrial Economics, Accountancy and Insurance. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Nottingham, Nottingham NG7 2RD. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## University of Reading

## LECTURESHIP - ORGANIC CHEMISTRY

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the Department of Chemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Department of Chemistry. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Chemistry. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Reading, Reading RG6 2AA. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## University of Birmingham

## LECTURESHIP - COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a LECTURESHIP in the Department of Computer Science. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Department of Computer Science. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Computer Science. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Birmingham, Birmingham B15 2TT. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## University of Manchester

## MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL

## ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian in the Manchester Business School Library. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Manchester Business School Library. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Manchester Business School Library's research and teaching in Business. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## University of East Anglia

## RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP IN COMPUTER SCIENCE

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in Computer Science. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Department of Computer Science. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Computer Science. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of East Anglia, Norwich NR4 7TJ. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## University of London

## DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY AND EARTH SCIENCE

## ESRC LINKED STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a ESRC Linked Studentship in the Department of Geography and Earth Science. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Department of Geography and Earth Science. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Geography and Earth Science. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of London, London WC1E 6BT. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

## University of Glasgow

## BRAZIL: THE STATE AND OPPOSITION 1978-1985. PARTIES, PRESSURES AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS (ESRC Linked Award Scheme)

Applications are invited for a ESRC Linked Award Scheme in the Department of Geography and Earth Science. The successful candidate will be expected to provide academic leadership in the Department of Geography and Earth Science. The salary will be within the professional range, minimum £17,275 a year (under review). The successful candidate will be expected to contribute to the Department's research and teaching in Geography and Earth Science. Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, should be sent to the Registrar, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ. Applications should reach the Registrar no later than 5 July 1984. Applicants from overseas may apply in the first instance by cable, naming three referees, preferably in the United Kingdom.

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## University of Manchester

## MANCHESTER BUSINESS SCHOOL







## Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins. Also available to viewers with television sets without the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast** with Susan Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 7.45; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.30; and phone-in financial advice between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.00 **World of the Planet**. Cartoon science-fiction adventure series. 9.20 **The Hunter and the Rock Star**. A Walt Disney adventure about a teenage rock singer who battles a tiger in a privately owned safari park. 10.05 **Cartoon**. Tom and Jerry. 10.15 **Monkey Colley**. A See-Saw programme for the very young (V). 10.30 **Play School** presented by Wayne Jackson.

10.55 **Film: The Adventures of PC 49** (1949) starring Hugh Latimer. Vintage crime thriller about a brave policeman who infiltrates the gang responsible for the theft of whisky and the shooting of a nightwatchman. Directed by Godfrey Grayson. 11.57 **Weather**.

12.00 **Grandstand** introduced by Desmond Lynam. The line-up is 12.00 and 1.15. Coverage of the final round of the White and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth. 1.50 News headlines 1.55, 2.20 and 3.05. 2.45 and 3.15 **Swimming: The Sun Life Olympic Trials**. 2.10, 2.45 and 3.15 **Athletics: The HFC Trust and Savings United Kingdom Championships** at Gwent. Includes the final of the women's 1,500m which should include Zola Budd.

5.05 **Disney Time**. A selection of clips from a number of the master's best known films, presented by Su Pollard.

5.50 **News with Frances Coverdale**.

6.00 **Cartoon**. Tom and Jerry in **Sufferin' Cats**.

6.10 **The Keith Harris Show**. Comedy and music with Harris and Bonnie Langford.

6.50 **The Montreux Golden Rose Festival**. Part one, introduced by Noel Edmunds. A star-studded line-up includes Elton John, Rod Stewart and Queen.

8.30 **Film: Caddyshack** (1980) starring Chevy Chase and Bill Murray. The first showing on British television for this comedy about a typical day in the life of the Bushwood Country Club. Directed by Harold Ramis (Cee-fax title page 170).

10.05 **News with Frances Coverdale**.

10.20 **Gracie**. A personal tribute to Gracie Fields by singer Barbara Dickson. In the programme Dundee-born Miss Dickson sings songs associated with the former Rochdale mill girl and visits some of Gracie's old haunts.

10.50 **Film: 34 Special**. Barry Norman reports from the Cannes Film Festival where he talks to Dirk Bogarde, the jury's President of the Jury to Kate Rabert, Duran Duran, Rupert Everett, Sir Richard Attenborough and David Putnam.

11.23 **News headlines**.

11.25 **International Golf**. Highlights of today's final round of the White and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth.

12.05 **Weather**.

**FREQUENCIES** Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 88.3kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz/1500m; VHF 92-95; LBC 112.5kHz/194m; VHF 97.3; Capital 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/200m; VHF 94.9; World Service FM 64.8kHz/463m.

## TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Anne Diamond and John Stapleton. News from Jayne Irving at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; Jemi Barnett's poster at 6.45; financial advice at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 8.55; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; Guests of the day, little Ernie Wise and the extremely large Valerie Gills at 7.40 and 8.15; Nick Heyward video at 7.55; astrology at 8.25; Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.33, 9.01 and 9.30; **Relax** Radio Live.

## TV/LONDON

9.25 **Sesame Street**, 10.25 **Cartoon Time**. **Street Duck and Porky Pig** in **The Ducksters and Bugs Bunny** in **Big House Bunny** (V). 10.40 **Film: Animalympics** (1979). An animated feature film about the first Animal Olympics held at the Pawprint Stadium. The highlight of the eventing is the 14-day marathon.

12.00 **Thames Television Junior Gymnast of the Year**, presented by Steve Rider. Eight boys under sixteen and eight under thirteen in a contest at Wembley Arena. The commentators are John Taylor and Monica Phelps.

1.00 **News**, 1.05 **Bank Holiday Special**, introduced by Steve Rider. The line-up is 1.05 Sport news; 1.10 **Golf**. Highlights of the final round of the Memorial Open at Muirfield Village, Ohio; 1.40 **Ice Hockey**: Final of the Heineken British Championship between Murrelfield Raiders and Dundee Rockets; 2.25 **The Five**: the 2.30, 3.05, and 3.35 from Sandown and the 2.45 and 3.20 from Redcar; 3.45 **Football**: highlights from the European Cup final; 4.05 **Ice Skating**: the Howards Wilkie Ice Dance International from Peterborough; 4.45 **Results**.

5.05 **News**.

5.10 **Film: Kildare** (1974) starring Clint Eastwood. Drama about a giant bulldozer that seems to be possessed and it goes around trying to kill the workers on a lonely construction site. Directed by Jerry London.

6.00 **Cartoon**. Tom and Jerry in **Sufferin' Cats**.

6.10 **The Keith Harris Show**. Comedy and music with Harris and Bonnie Langford.

6.50 **The Montreux Golden Rose Festival**. Part one, introduced by Noel Edmunds. A star-studded line-up includes Elton John, Rod Stewart and Queen.

8.30 **Film: Caddyshack** (1980) starring Chevy Chase and Bill Murray. The first showing on British television for this comedy about a typical day in the life of the Bushwood Country Club. Directed by Harold Ramis (Cee-fax title page 170).

10.05 **News with Frances Coverdale**.

10.20 **Gracie**. A personal tribute to Gracie Fields by singer Barbara Dickson. In the programme Dundee-born Miss Dickson sings songs associated with the former Rochdale mill girl and visits some of Gracie's old haunts.

10.50 **Film: 34 Special**. Barry Norman reports from the Cannes Film Festival where he talks to Dirk Bogarde, the jury's President of the Jury to Kate Rabert, Duran Duran, Rupert Everett, Sir Richard Attenborough and David Putnam.

11.23 **News headlines**.

11.25 **International Golf**. Highlights of today's final round of the White and Mackay PGA Championship at Wentworth.

12.05 **Weather**.

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Barbara Dickson: Gracie (BBC 1, 10.20 pm)

There is not a single Bank holiday film that is worth watching if you are too lazy to cross the room and switch the set off. The best of the bunch are Arthur Hiller's **THE HOSPITAL** (BBC 2, 10.05 pm), the blackest of black comedies, to which Paddy Chayefsky dropped in a pen into wit and **FRENCHMAN'S CREEK** (Channel 4, 2.55 pm), a costume romp which at least has the honesty not to pretend to be anything but a farce. **HENRY VIII AND HIS SIX WIVES** (BBC 2, 8.10 pm) is unworthy of the BBC Television series that spawned it, although Keith Michell triumphs over the lumpen director. The day's most interesting movie offering is not a film at all but the **FILM 84** special devoted to the Cannes Film Festival (BBC 1, 10.50 pm). We can depend on Barry Norman not to be

## CHOICE

overwhelmed either by the soft lights, or the hard commercialism, of the festival.

Could it be Hayden? Or early Verdi? Or Rossini? Or even Mozart? If you miss the opening announcement for **DON SANCHE** (Radio 3, 4.45), you will never guess that what you are listening to is Liszt. But Liszt aged 13, and therefore a youth who could not be expected to know that there is more to writing good opera than hooking together lots of good tunes. And, indeed, good tunes abound in this one-act opera, which, performed four times in the 1820s, was largely forgotten about until a British stage production several years ago. Today's production, recorded in

Glasgow last year, is whole-hearted and full-throated. The BBC Scottish SO is in tip-top form, but some of the principal singers have difficulty with the inexperienced master Liszt's vocal acrobatics.

How nice to have a programme about *The Times* that reflects a rosy future for the paper and not, as so often in the past, a bleak present. **TEAM CHOICE WITH JIMMY HILL** (Radio 4, 9.05 am) is Desert Island Discs transplanted to New Printing House Square, WC1. Learn what the editor's musical choice is: why Philip Howard opted for Don Giovanni and why Mozart's Jupiter Symphony was an entirely appropriate choice for *The Times* archivist, Anne Pigott.

Peter Daville

## BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Music**. Modulation, 6.30 **Hume and Causality**, 6.55 **Maths**. Calculus, 7.20 **Ecology**: Tawny Owls, 7.45 **Polymer**. Production. Ends at 8.10.

9.00 **Ceefax**.

9.05 **You and Me**. A programme about eyes and eye testing, for the very young (V).

10.12 **Ceefax**.

3.10 **A Feeling for Paint**. Four artists create a picture each under the critical eye of the camera. Elizabeth Blackadder paints in watercolour; Bert Irvine (sculptor); Robin Phillips (sculptor); and David Thiele (egg tempers) (V).

4.40 **Film: Visit to a Chief's Son** (1974) starring Richard Mulligan and Johnny Selks. Kevin, the teenage son of an American anthropologist, befriends a Masai chief's son and together they trek through the bush encountering all kinds of dangers. Directed by Lamont Johnson. (First showing on British television).

6.10 **Film: Henry VIII and His Six Wives** (1972) starring Keith Michell. The biddous monarch lies dying and looks back over his life. With Charlotte Rampling, Jane Asher, Frances Cuka, Lynne Frederick, Jenny Bos and Barbara Leigh-Hunt as his six wives. Directed by Waris Hussein.

6.30 **Crossroads**. Coris Luke is warned about Cecil Beecher-Blount while David Hunter makes a special plea to Sarah Alexander.

7.00 **Coronation Street**. Vera Duckworth is due in court accused of not having a television licence. Will Mike Baldwin give her a character reference? (Cee-fax title page 170).

7.30 **Brass**. More comedy from the wealthy Hardacres and the poverty-stricken Fairclarks. This week Bradley recaps the money spent on the royal visit while his daughter Isabel resigns herself to the fact that she is to be married to the aging Lothario, Lord Mountstuart. (Cee-fax title page 170).

8.00 **The Benny Hill Show**. With Henry McGee, Jackie Wright, Bob Todd and Kathy Sigg (V).

9.15 **Film: Private Benjamin** (1980) starring Goldie Hawn. Comedy about a twice-married woman who, on the death of her second husband, decides it is the time for something completely different and is convinced by an army recruiting officer that it's a woman's life in the "New Army". Directed by Howard Zieff.

11.15 **Dea O'Connor Now**. Live music and conversation from London's Royal Theatre.

12.15 **Night-Thoughts** from Zorasterian, Tina Mehta.

## CHANNEL 4

2.55 **Film: Frenchman's Creek** (1944) starring Joan Fontaine as Dona St Columb, the heroine of Daphne Du Maurier's romantic tale, set in the seventeenth century, about an English noblewoman and a French pirate. Directed by Michael Curran.

5.00 **Countdown**. Last week's winner of the last-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic game, London bank clerk Colin Woolford, is challenged by Brian Hudson from Weymouth.

5.30 **Jeopardy**. Derek Hobson presents another programme in the about-face quiz series in which Hobson provides the contestants with the answer and they have to give him the question.

6.00 **Here's Lucy**. The final programme of the series finds the scatterbrained Lucy seeking advice from Vincent Price about a painting she has just bought. She gets more than advice and ends up having to escape from Mr Price's laboratory.

6.30 **Numbers at Work**. Everyday mathematical problems explained lucidly by the estimable Fred Harris. He begins this series of repeats looking at addition and subtraction in the workplace, the use of the calculator and the importance of estimating and using calculations to check.

7.00 **News summary** and weather followed by **Marcie's Music**. For the first time on British television, Australia's top black entertainer, Marcie Hines. She dances, roller skates and sings.

8.00 **Scully**. Episode three of the adventures of Alan Bleasdale's young Liverpool character, Franny Scully. With Andrew Schofield in the title role and, in his first acting role, Eliza Costello as Scully's brother, Henry.

8.30 **Man About the House**. Comedy series about two girls and a man sharing a flat, with Brian Murphy and Yootha Joyce as their landlords.

9.00 **The International Ballroom Dancing Championship 1984** introduced by Ray Moore. The Invitation Professional Team Match with the cream of the world's best team dancers. An invitation-only event headed by Michael and Vicky Barr, the current World, European and British champions.

10.30 **Film: Brothers and Sisters** (1980) starring Sam Dale and Carolyn Pickles. A murder mystery about the killing of a prostitute that also examines the relationship between the sexes and the attitudes of a woman. Directed by Richard Woolley.

12.10 **Closedown**.

## Radio 4

6.00 **News Briefing**: Weather, 6.10 **Music on Record** (Chopin record, 6.25 **Shipping Forecast**, 6.30 **Today**, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 **News**, 8.45 **Prayer**, 8.55, 7.25, 8.25 **Sport**, 7.45 **Thought for the Day**.

8.35 **The Week on 4**. A look ahead, 8.45 **The Poch**. The first of the five stories by A. M. R. Read by Alan Bennett, 8.57 **Weather**, 9.00 **News**.

9.05 **Team choice** with Jimmy Hill. Spotlight on the men and women who produce *The Times*.

10.00 **News**, 10.05 **Money Box**, 10.30 **Morning Show**. **The Bagel Man** by Hil Slavid. Read by Cyril Shaps.

10.45 **Daily Service**. **Down Your Way**. From Oswestry, Shropshire (V). **Poetry Please!** Presented by Alan Brownjohn.

12.00 **You and Yours**. Consumer advice. **It Makes Me Laugh**. Friz Spigel conducts John Peel through his personal scene of humorous situations. 12.55 **Weather**, Programme News.

1.00 **The World at One**: News, 1.40 **The Archers**, 1.55 **Shipping**, 2.00 **Woman's Hour**. Men are interviewed on their attitude to fertility in marriage. And part four of *Macmillan's Aubert*.

4.30 **English Now**. A weekly look at the English language. With David Crystal.

4.40 **Time**. **The Squire's Story** by Mrs Gaskell. Abridged in two parts (1). The reader is Valere Vals.

5.00 **PM: News Magazine**, 5.05 **The Six O'Clock News**, 5.10 **Report**, 5.15 **Im Sorry I Haven't a Clue**, with Tim Brooke-Taylor, Willie Ross, Graham Garden, Barry Cryer.

7.00 **News**.

7.05 **The Archers**, 7.20 **Science Now**. A weekly review of discoveries and developments. In tonight's edition, Peter Evans is in New York for the 150th annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

7.50 **Worldwide**. Clive Michelmore in a series about events and sporting activities taking place in, or under

the water. Tonight's Plymouth comes partly from 17th century when 99 emigrants from 17 countries are lining up for the start of the Obsevie Singlehanded Transatlantic Race; and the items also include a report on Britain's Olympic sailing squad, from Weymouth.

8.15 **The Monday Play**: Orlando, by Virginia Woolf. Dramatised by Peter Buckman. With Vivian Pickles as the Narrator, and Janine Spiller in the title role. The play symbolically traces 300 years of history. The hero, a boy, eventually becomes a woman, ageing only 20 years throughout. 8.45 **Kaleidoscope**. Tonight's edition is taken up with an interview with the actor Anthony Quayle. The interviewer, Michael Billington, 10.15 **A Book at Bedtime**: "Falls the Shadow" by Emanuel Litwinoff (V).

10.30 **The World Tonight**, including 11.00 **News Headlines**, 11.15 **The Adventures of Arthur Ransome**. Jon Trewen presents a series of Ransome's children's books, is played by Cyril Luckham.

Anthony Quayle: He can be heard on Radio 4 at 3.00 pm and 9.45 pm

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## Radio 3

6.55 **Weather**, 7.00 **News**, 7.05 **Morning Concert**: part one. Handel (arr. Harry Water Music suite; Villa-Lobos's Fantasia for soprano, sax, true horn, string orchestra (Eugene Rousseau, soprano); Grainger's Youthful (soprano); Vaughan Williams's *Sea Pictures* (soprano); and Beethoven's *Flute Concerto* in G Op 28 (Rampal/Scottish Chamber Orchestra). 8.00 **News**.

8.05 **Morning Concert**: part two. Massenet's *Scenes pittoresques*: Schubert's *Grand March* and Trio in G minor, D919, No 3 (Schubach/Franz, piano); Haydn's *Symphony No 22*; and Weinberger's *Polka and Fugue* from *Schwanda the Bagpiper* (LSO under Morion Gould). 8.00 **News**.

9.05 **This Week's Composers**: Offenbach, includes his overture *Les Deux Aveugles*; the Tarantelle (Kitt, cello and John O'Connor, piano); and Beethoven's *Chaconne* in one act. Sung in French.

10.00 **Claude Helmer**, piano recital. Beethoven's Op 10 major works Op 10 No 3; and Schumann's *Etudes Symphoniques*.

10.50 **Bravins**: New York Philharmonic play *Under the 2nd in A*. British Composer of Brahms: *Ständchen* and *Bach's Piano Trio Op 28*, and *Bach's Piano Trio in G minor Op 25*, posth.

12.10 **BBC Philharmonic Concert**. Part 1. Beethoven's overture *Egmont*; and Beethoven's Violin Concerto (Boris Belkin, soloist). 11.00 **News**.

1.05 **Concert**: part two. Prokofiev's *Symphony No 5*.

2.00 **Music Weekly**: includes an 80th birthday conversation with Viadimir and Rodney Miles on Offenbach and parody (V).

2.50 **New Records**: Monteverdi's *Zefiro torna*; Lamento d'Anima; Bach's *Partita No 1*; Poglietti's *Suita*; and *Il Concerto*. Michael's *Sonata for flute, oboe, clarinet and piano*; Schumann's *Symphony No 3*.

4.45 **Don Sanche**. First broadcast. A musical comedy in three acts, sung in French. BBC Scottish SO and Scottish Opera Chorus. Solists include Lida McDonald, Sandra Dugdale, Fiona Doble, Michael Goodthorpe, Tom McDonald and Alexandra Morrison. (See Cee-fax).

6.30 **Music for Organ**: Lionel Rogg plays *Sanctus* and *Fugue BWV 542*; Brungner's *Epiphany for Malesynian Kolbe*; and *Liszt's Variations on Weinen, Klagen, Sorgen, Zagen*.

7.15 **Bournemouth SO**, with Linda Finne (mezzo), Part one. Wagner's *A Faust Overture*; Berwald's *Sinfonia singolare*.

8.00 **The Book of Snobs**: Final part of a four-part adaptation of Thackeray's book, read by Manning Wilson.

8.10 **Concert**: part two. Zemlinsky's *Six Mazurkas* Songs Op 12; and Stravinsky's *Concert Overture*.

8.45 **The Stone Guest**: Gawn Grainger plays Don Juan in Antony Wood's translation of the play by Pushkin.

10.30 **News**, 10.35 **Weather**, 10.40 **Close Shipment Forecast**. England: VHF as above except: 10.50 **Weather**: 10.50, 11.00, 11.10, 11.20, 11.30, 11.40, 11.50, 12.00, 12.10, 12.20, 12.30, 12.40, 12.50, 13.00, 13.10, 13.20, 13.30, 13.40, 13.50, 14.00, 14.10, 14.20, 14.30, 14.40, 14.50, 15.00, 15.10, 15.20, 15.30, 15.40, 15.50, 16.00, 16.10, 16.20, 16.30, 16.40, 16.50, 17.00, 17.10, 17.20, 17.30, 17.40, 17.50, 18.00, 18.10, 18.20, 18.30, 18.40, 18.50, 19.00, 19.10, 19.20, 19.30, 19.40, 19.50, 20.00, 20.10, 20.20, 20.30, 20.40, 20.50, 21.00, 21.10, 21.20, 21.30, 21.40, 21.50, 22.00, 22.10, 22.20, 22.30, 22.40, 22.50, 23.00, 23.10, 23.20, 23.30, 23.40, 23.50, 24.00.



